The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

(For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WINTER WEATHER.

The quickening flood-rays of sunlight and heat
Stream far away south, to the song-bird's retreat.

In feathery flocks pale creatures of air
Alight on the grain-tie,d tiff-frozen and bare.

Like a freebooter prisoned, in penance and woe
In the belfry sits hungry the blackamoor crow.

The owl in the hawthorn complains to the moon;
The bee in its cell drones a monast'ry tune.

The cricket rests mute 'neath the moss and the mould;
The squirrel cracks nuts in the tree-caverns old.

All silent and crisp lies the sinuous deep;
The avalanche rolls from the mountainous steep.

O'er the diamond-decked cot of the "emerald vale"
The moon sheds its frosted beam, spectral and pale.

The blast laps the hearth-fire, pipes shrill by the door
Looks in at the threshold and searches the floor.

It hums in the gables, tatoos round the house;
It doubles the window, it ferrets the mouse.

The wolf-mother tenderly shelters her own;
The infant rocks safe on its billow of down.

The frost locks the beggar in drowsy embrace;
The mountain is scarred and the bowlders give place.

Hemlock trees revel in snowy delight,
As if robed and begemmed for a festival night.

Withered leaves rustle in skeleton groves;
In the rattling tree-boughs the North wind roves.

The North wind, that tracks the explorer's lost way
By the chrystalline bridges that span Baffin's Bay.

He has whirled on Earth's axis, and swept the blear pole:
At his going the serf-bells their monody tolls.

JOHN W. WEIDEMEYER.

THE UNWILLING BRIDE.

Very few persons who ever knew Ruth McIlwain, could easily forget her. When I first met her, she was sixteen.

The mother of Ruth McIlwain died while she was an infant, and her father remained a widower for ten years, and then married a lady who had a daughter by her former husband. The second Mrs. McIlwain was a woman of plausible manners, but of a selfish and artful disposition, and her daughter Ellen resembled her exactly.

Jonas McIlwain was one of those every day persons who have nothing marked in their character, if we except only a great portion of obstinacy.

One day when Ruth had just entered her seventeenth year, a gentleman whom she had never seen before, came to tea with the family. He was a widower, about forty years of age, of good figure and fine manners, but plain even to ugliness. He was silent and reserved. Ruth paid little attention to him, and would have thought no more about him had not her father said to her when he was gone, "Well, Ruth, what do you think of Mr. Walker?"

"I think he is extremely ugly," replied his daughter.

"Humph!" responded her father, "that is unlucky, for he is to be your husband."

"My husband, father?" said Ruth, raising her blue eyes, and gazing at her parent with a look of astonishment. "Oh! you are jesting; that is impossible."

"Not at all," answered Mr. McIlwain. "You will find it very true. I assure you I am serious."

"I will never marry him", replied Ruth, "and I scarcely think he will desire an unwilling bride."

"But you will not be an unwilling bride," persisted her father.

"Don't mistake me, father," continued Ruth firmly, but kindly. "In this matter I must consult my feelings. I cannot commit so great a sin.

"Well, we shall see," coolly responded Mr. McIlwain and the conversation dropped.

Caleb Walker was a man of immense wealth. In early life he had emigrated to Louisiana, when the city of New Orleans was scarcely more than a village, and by judiciously investing the means he possessed, he amassed great wealth. No man had a kinder or more sympathizing nature than Caleb Walker. He was very charitable, but as he shrank from observation, and was so unobtrusive, the knowledge of his benevolence was almost invariably confined to himself and the recipients of his bounty.

Mr. Walker continued his visits to the McIlwains, and Ruth made it a point to keep out of his way as much as possible. She had little difficulty in doing this as he paid no particular attention to her. She perceived, however, that her step-mother and sister were frequently closeted together and that their minds seemed always occupied with something that she could not discover. They sometimes looked at her in a peculiar manner.

One day, when she was alone with Ellen, she said:—

"What is it that occupies you and mother so much?"

Her step-sister answered with great deliberation. "The preparation for your marriage, my dear."

"My marriage, sister! With whom?"

"Your father certainly has informed you that you are to marry Mr. Walker," replied Ellen, looking fixedly into Ruth's face.

"On! yes, he said so," replied Ruth, "but I cannot believe he means it."

"Why not?" asked Ellen elevating her eyebrows.

"Because," replied Ruth, "It's a very summary way of disposing of my affection, and I think I am entitled to a say in the matter."

"Ellen laid her hand on Ruth's shoulder. "My dear," don't be silly. You certainly will marry Mr. Caleb Walker. He is a gentleman of immense wealth, and will make you an excellent husband. Besides, he is fond of you, though you will not give him a chance of making you sensible of the fact. There is not a girl in the community but what would dance at your chance. I am sure I would.'

"Then take him," replied Ellen; "he don't want me. Besides, dear, everything is settled in your case; even your wedding wardrobe is purchased."

Ruth took her step-sister by the hand.

"Is this true?" she asked solemnly.

"It is true!" replied the other.

Mr. McIlwain was absent in the country. Ruth, therefore, went to her stepmother, who listened to her supplications with a countenance as immovable as stone.

"I am surprised at this nonsense," she cried. "I expected to find you a reasonable girl. Are you going mad? Do you really know what you are refusing? This is preposterous. There is scarcely a young lady in the country who would refuse Mr. Walker. What are your objections to him pray?"

"I don't love him," sobbed Ruth.

"Well, who said you did?" cried her step-mother. "But you can do so, you have plenty of time, and he is a kind man and will teach you to do so."

"I will be committing a sin if I marry him. I won't marry a man that I scarcely know and do not love," said Ruth.

"You may alter your opinion" replied Mrs. McIlwain. "It is to your father you must say that."

"Will you not appeal to him for me?" sobbed Ruth.

"No," replied her step-mother sternly, as she went out of the room.

Several days elapsed without Ruth seeing either her father or Mr. Walker, when one bright morning, as she was reclining upon her bed, her father entered the chamber, and commanded her to prepare herself instantly to marry Caleb Walker.

"All is prepared," he said harshly; "get up instantly and dress yourself. Let me hear no murmur."

At that moment a couple of servants entered the apartment, bearing a number of boxes, whilst Mr. McIlwain placed a magnificent necklace of pearls upon the dressing-case.

"There," said he, "is a present from your future husband."

Half stupefied, Ruth attempted to remonstrate.

"Don't speak," said her father; "Marry Caleb Walker or leave my house."

He turned on his heel as he spoke, and quitted his daughter's presence.

Overwhelmed with grief and despair, the unhappy girl could not maintain the resolution she expected to command in the moment of her need. Passively submissive to the fate that had overtaken her, she was docile under the hands of the waiting maids, who began to array her for the bridal.

During the performance of the ceremony she appeared more dead than alive, and it was only when Walker saluted her as his bride, that she started as from a dream. They proceeded direct from the church to the house of the bridegroom, where a splendid dinner awaited them when Ruth desired to be conducted to her chamber, and locking herself in, left Caleb Walker to entertain the bridal party as best he could. In vain did her step-mother and sister solicit admission. She refused to suffer them to come into her presence. Sudden indisposition served as a pretext for her leaving the company, and her husband had presence of mind enough to put the best face upon the matter.

When the guests had departed, Caleb Walker ascended the stairs with a slow step and thoughtful mien, and tapped at his wife's door.

"Let me in", he said, in a low tone. "I have something to say to you that will not displease you.

Ruth opened the door, but averted her eyes. Her husband divined what was passing through her mind. Seating himself near her, he spoke in the tone of a man whose soul is penetrated with sorrow.

"Do not make yourself unhappy," he said. "Hear me patiently. If I tell you that I repent having married you, you will not perhaps believe me; yet it is true. I was made to believe by your father and step-mother, that your affections were disengaged, and that you had no aversion to me—that you would dispense with those attentions customary from a lover to his betrothed, but which the difference of our ages, and my consciousness that nature had dealt hardly with me, rendered me averse from offering. Too late I have discovered the cruel deception your father has practiced upon me. Still it is in my power to render your fate less wretched than you anticipate. Bear the name of my wife, command in my house, dispose of me and my fortune as you please. Before Heaven, I promise you solemnly to live with you only as a brother, until you can receive me as the husband of your choice."

He ceased speaking, and sat gazing at her, awaiting her reply. The force of truth is always irresistible. Ruth dried her tears, and extended her hand to him.

"I accept your offer," she said, "and thank you for your generosity; I will try and repay your kindness. You have a daughter; that child shall be my care. But from this hour I will see my father's face no more. I forgive him the wrong he has done me, but I can never willingly behold his face. As to my step-mother and her daughter, as your wife, I forbid their presence for an instant under this roof."

"Your wishes shall be the law of my house," returned her husband; "fear not, you shall be implicitly obeyed. Good-night," and without shaking hands with her, or even looking at her, Caleb Walker left his young wife alone, and descended the stairs.

The following day she met him with a cheerful countenance; and a few days later his daughter, an interesting child about four years old, was brought home. Ruth was naturally a very affectionate woman. Estranged from her nearest connections by the base deception they had practiced upon her, she needed an object upon which to lavish her tenderness, and soon found it in little Effie, who became passionately fond of her.

Time flew by, and Caleb Walker kept his word strictly with his beautiful wife. He did more; he was incessant in his endeavors to render her happy. Two years passed away, with scarcely any change in his domestic relations, except perhaps that Ruth was more confidential with him, and at times evinced more tenderness towards him than she had hitherto done. Effie was her darling, and she appeared to love the child with so strong and passionate an attachment, that Mr. Walker often marveled at it.

One day, early in spring, Mr. Walker informed Ruth that he had taken a country house for the summer. This was welcome news for Ruth, and she began to prepare for their removal. Three weeks later, they were comfortably installed in their country residence. It was a moderately sized farm house, having an abundance of shade trees and fruit surrounding it, and Ruth began to busy herself among the plants and flowers as soon as the weather permitted. The place was near enough to the city to allow Caleb Walker to make daily visits, thereto, if he had occasion to do so.

It was in the month of July, the weather was intensely warm, when one morning Caleb Walker set out for the city, to be absent all day. Late in the afternoon Ruth took Effie by the hand and wandered into the adjacent wood to seek for some roots she desired. So intent was she upon the object of her search, that she did not observe the heavens growing overcast until the storm was nearly upon them. Then it was that she, catching the child by the hand, hutried onward, hoping to reach the house before the rain fell.

She was yet a half mile distant when the storm burst upon them in all its fury, and the rain, descending in torrents, drenched her and the child to the skin. She had passed beyond all shelter, and could find no place nearer than her home where she could gain a refuge. It therefore became a matter of sheer necessity to go forward. When she arrived at her house, as might have been expected, she was in a very exhausted condition; but Effie did not seem to be much the worse for the accident, save her wet clothing. The first thing Mrs. Walker did was to attend to the child, and it was not until her step-daughter had her clothing changed, that Ruth pulled off her drenched garments.

The following morning Ruth was so ill that she could not leave her bed, and her husband immediately summoned a physician. Two or three days more and Ruth lay prostrate in bed with typhoid fever.

Days and nights Caleb Walker sat by the bedside of his wife, who lay unconscious, her mind wandering, and a raging fever racking her frame. He would not be satisfied with the attention of her nurses, but watched every movement she made, For a long time it was doubtful whether she would recover. But at last the disease took a favorable turn, and she gradually began to mend. But what a wreck she presented when contrasted with her former self! Her first inquiries were for Effie, and when the child was brought to her she hugged her passionately to her emaciated form.

During the progress of her recovery, she was one day lying on a couch beside her husband, who had been reading to amuse her. Effie was seated near and prattled a great deal. Mr. Walker laid down his book and gazed at his wife. Effie began to talk again.

"Mamma," she said, "you love me very much, don't you?"

"Certainly, replied Ruth; why do you ask?

"I don't know, answered the child, "except that it makes me very happy to know that you love me so dearly.

Ruth pressed the little one nearer to her heart.

"You love me better than any one in the world? continued the child.

Ruth did not reply; the color faded and came to her cheeks as she looked inquiringly into the child's face.

"Is it not so mamma?' continued Effie. "You love me better than you do papa, don't you? and she took her step-mother's hand and looked into her eyes.

Caleb Walker sat by breathless and motionless.

Ruth hesitated for a moment only, then she answered in a low but distinct tone—

"No Effie, I do not.

The next moment Caleb was on his knees beside his wife.

"My own darling!" he exclaimed, "now I feel that you are mine own indeed;" and he fervently kissed her pale brow.

And so, in truth she was. His ceaseless tenderness and unwearied attentions had won her heart, unknown even to herself. From that time forward a new joy entered the hearts of Ruth and her husband.

HOUSEWIVES' CORNER.

PURPLE PLUM PRESERVE.

Stick them with a needle in several places. One pound of fruit to one pound of sugar; cook slowly until the syrup is thick enough.

PRESERVED APRICOTS.

Simmer your fruit slowly in a little water until soft, but not cracked; make a rich syrup, say a pound of sugar to a pint of water, and while hot pour over the fruit after they have been thoroughly drained and dry of the water. A little sliced ginger is thought an improvement.

SPICED CITRON.

To seven pounds of citron put three pounds of sugar and one pint of vinegar, whole allspice and cinnamon to taste; break the cinnamon amongst it; put the allspice in a little bag. Boil vinegar and sugar three different times, pouring it over the citron each time; the last time cook the citron with it,

PEACH CORDIAL

In preserving peaches there is generally more syrup than is required for the preserves. To every pint of syrup add a pint of good alcohol; stir this well together; bottle and cork tightly. This is very nice diluted with water for summer.

CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.

After preserving, drain them thoroughly from the syrup; cover them with clarified sugar; boil five minutes; drain them on sieves placed so that they cannot touch each other; dust them over with coarsely-powdered sugar; when dry on one side powder the other; repeat this, and when quite dry put them away in boxes.

THE great gallery of the Louvre, facing the banks of the Seine, after having been closed for several years, will soon be re-opened to the public. Its whole length is 700 metres. Ruben's "History of Queen Marie de Medicis" occupies one-fourth of the gallery, which will be filled with paintings by masters whose works have hitherto not found a place in the collection.

TWO SONNETS.

I.

If we be fools of chance, indeed, and tend
No whither, then the blinder fools in this:
That, loving good, we live in scorn of bliss,
Its wageless servants to the evil end.

If, at the last, man's thirst for higher things
Be quench'd in dust, the giver of his life,
Why press with growing zeal a hopeless strife,—
Why—born for creeping—should he dream of wings?

O Mother Dust! thou hast one law so mild,
We call it sacred—all thy creatures own it—
The tie which binds the parent and the child,—
Why has man's loving heart alone outgrown it?

Why hast thou travail'd so to be denied,
So trampled by a would-be matricide?

II.

Ripe fruit of science—demonstrated fact—
We grasp at thee in trembling expectation,
We humbly wait on thee for explanation:
Words of the Universe, enshrin'd in act!

Words, pregnant words, but only parts of speech
As yet, curt utterance such as children use,
With meanings struggling through but to confuse,
And hinted signs which soar beyond our reach.

Work on in patience, children of the time
Who lend your faltering modes to Nature's voice,—
Fulfill your present task; soon a prize sublime
Ye wot not of, your hearts may still rejoice,—

Some strain of music shape the wild turmoil,
And consecrate the pauses of your toil.

—[Emily Pfeiffer in the London Spectator.

KHIVA.

The city of Khiva is situated in a great oasis in the Khanate of Turkestan, Central Asia. It is the capital of the kingdom, the residence of the Khan, and the seat of the trade of the country. The population of Khiva is about 13,000, and of the Khanate, which covers an area of from 2,000 to 4,000 miles, sometimes near 200,000, in 1717. Peter the Great attempted to conquer Turkestan, but was totally defeated in the effort. In 1839, the Emperor Nicholas renewed the attempt, with the same results. Hostilities continuing to increase between the two countries, in 1873 Khiva was abandoned by the Khan, Said Mohammed, and surrendered to the victorious Russian General and his staff, which included the Grand Duke and the only white civilian who had ever seen the Capital.

At a little distance, the city is invisible behind the thick green curtain of trees that surround it. Inside this curtain of trees, a dusty plain intervenes between them and the high, heavy, mud walls, with round buttresses and battlements, that inclose the city. Passing through the huge Hazard-Asp Gate, the Russian General came upon a scene of dust, desolation, and death-like quiet. The buildings of the city consist, with the exception of the Sacred Tower, three mosques, a school, and a caravansary, of mud-houses. Intermingled with these—for the living and the dead dwell side by side in Khiva—are doomed toombs, also built of mud. A narrow street leads from the gateway to the great square before the palace of the Khan, with the beautiful Sacred Tower on the Southern side. No soldier stood on guard, no despot opposed their entrance, and the General, with his suite, passed unchallenged into the palace and the tower, which no European had ever before penetrated.

The Sacred Tower of Khiva is a plain, round structure, 125 feet in height, and destitute of pedestal, capitol, or ornament of any kind. It is covered with burned tiles, colored blue, green, purple, and brown, on a white ground, and arranged with exquisite effect. Verses of the Koran are written from top to bottom; and, from the summit, the mollahs call the faithful to prayer. The palace is built of mud, in an irregular form, and with external walls 20 feet high. Its three ceutres of interest are the audience-hall, the treasure-chamber, and the harem. All the rooms of the palace open upon courts, and all were found by the Russian General deserted and stripped of their furniture. The treasury-chamber, though almost empty of money, contained some curious and beautiful objects. There were splendid implements of war; old matchlocks inlaid with gold; gold-incrusted, curved blades from Khorassen; Persian scimetars, in scabbards set with emeralds and turquoises; poniards and knives from Affghanistan, richly mounted, and with sheaths thickly-set with jewels: beautiful armor; carpets; silk-embroidered coverlets; cashmere shawls; and 300 volumes bound in leather or parchment and written by hand. Among these last were a history of the world, and a history of Khiva "from the beginning of time."

Through the gates of the harem the Russians discovered groups of weeping women and children, deserted by their husband and father, and bewailing their wretched fate. Dominant among them stood one calm, beautiful, majestic Circassian woman, about 18 years of age, who was evidently the Queen of the Harem. She soothed the children, controlled the women, and spoke with the Russian officers sent to learn her wishes, with Imperial dignity and composure. The helpless crowd about her, and the strange soldiery, the enemies of her religion and her race, were compelled to regard her with respect and admiration. She begged that she and the others might be allowed to leave the place and enter the town; but her prayer was refused. The civilian, however, determined to help her, and, winding his way, in the evening, through a multitude of rooms, he found the beautiful Circassian, and next morning the harem was empty. Some fine Cashmere shawls, and a lot of real, old Chinese china, were the chief "loot" found in its mean, mud-walled apartments.

There are seventeen mosques and twenty-two medresses—monasteries of the mollahs—in Khiva, and a well conducted asylum for the blind, which of itself argues that the Khivans are not so wholly barbarous as they have been represented. The Mosque Palvan-Ata is a beautiful edifice, with a dome 60 feet high, covered with burnt tiles of a brilliant green, and surmounted by a gilded ball. It contains the tomb of Palvan, the Khivans' patron-saint. Silk is largely manufactured at Khiva, and the whole oasis is planted with mulberry-trees. The bazar is well supplied with the products of the East, and merchandize from Russia. The Khivans lead simple, easy lives, the shops being open only on Mondays and Thursdays, which are market-days. The women dress in rags whenever they leave their homes, that they may pass unrecognized. The summer-palace of the Khan is surrounded by a garden of 6 acres, which is irrigated by artificial rivers, shaded by splendid elms, and filled with luscious fruits.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

A REVENUE DEFALCATION AND AN ASSASSINATION—A RECEIPT NOT SIGNED.

[Washington Dispatch to the Boston Post.]

In an effort of the bondsmen of a defaulting Revenue Collector to obtain a new trial, that the judgment against them may be set aside, the details of one of the most remarkable of defalcations have been brought to light. In 1867 Davis B. Bonfeoy was Collector for the Fourth Texas District, headquarters at Marshall. One of his deputies stationed at Jefferson, an ex-Confederate, by some means got about $18,000 behind in his accounts. Bonfeoy went in person to Jefferson to secure a settlement, and after wrangling for some time the deputy drew his revoiver (the two were alone in the deputy's office), and presenting it told Bonfeoy he would kill him unless he (Bonfeoy) would consent to sign a receipt in full for the missing $18,000. To gain time Bonfeoy consented, and asked the deputy to draw up the receipt. Before he had written half of it, Bonfeoy shot him and he died instantly. The civil authorities at once arrested Bonfeoy and threw him into jail. That night Bonfeoy's house was entered and his wife was murdered. This turned the tide in Bonfeoy's favor, and after a delay of a day or two he was released on bail.

On his way home he passed the newmade grave of his wife, when his emotion so overcame him that he fell fainting to the ground. In twenty-four hours he was a corpse, having died of a broken heart. Some time subsequent to his arrest the military authorities took possession of his safe, and breaking it open found $68,000, which was $76,000 less than there should have been in it. For three years the Internal Revenue strove to get matters straight, and ascertain on whom the responsibility for the defalcation ought to rest.

Finally, in 1871, Supervisor Yarvan was put on the case, and after three months' hard work he solved it, and found by indisputable proofs that the money was all there when Bonfeoy died, and that it had been stolen by Bonfeoy's deputies. On this suit was instituted against Bonfeoy's bondsmen, and by a decision given a few months ago judgment was taken against them for the amount of the bond, $50,000. This judgment they now ask to have set aside. They do not dispute that the forfeiture is legal, but claim that equity entitles them to relief. It is probable that the solicitor will decline to agree to a new trial, when they will make their appeal to Congress.

THE REIGN OF SNOBBERY.

NELLIE GRANT'S MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

To further illustrate the propensity of Grant's official snobbishness, th certificate of the marriage of his daughter is herewith annexed. [A plain certification of the facts by the officiating clergyman would not suffice the mighty Cæsar. He must needs have it "made more binding". The certificate is now at the White House, and will soon be sent to Mrs. Sartoris, at her home in England. It is an elaborate piece of illuminated penmanship enclosed in a neat frame, about 24 inches square. The certificate is surrounded by an elaborate border, with the monogram of the parties in each corner, and surmounted by the coat-of arms of the United States and England. First, is a copy of the marriage license, with the certificate of R. J. Mergs, clerk of the county, attached. Next the certificate of Rev. O. H. Tiffany, that he solemnized the marriage according to the rights of the Methodist Episcopal church, on the 21st day of May, 1874; and that it is signed by the witnesses, Hamilton Fish and Sir Edward Thornton. Then follows the certificate of Mr. Mergs, that the license is a true copy of the record in his office; and next the certificate of Chief Justice Carter that Mr. Mergs is clerk of the court, and his attestation to the copy is in due form. Secretary Fish then certifies that D. K. Carter is judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia; and finally we have the certificate of Sir Edward Thornton that the signature of Hamilton Fish, attached to the document, is genuine. There are four seals on the certificate.—[Wash. Cor. Chicago Times.

THE THAMES DRYING UP.

Fearful stories are going about concerning the Thames, which famous stream is said to show a strong disposition to "dry up." Between Teddington Lock and Richmond Bridge the steady subsidence of the water has caused great alarm; the present high-water mark is lower than the low-water mark of 1872, and in places about Eel Pie Island where river steamers passed freely last April, there is now scarcely depth enough for two-oared gigs and the lightest skiffs when the tide is low. Men stand in the river to help boats across the shoals, boys are seen to walk across the bed from shore to shore without wetting their jackets, and at one point yesterday a dog waded over from Surrey to Middlesex without finding occasion to swim. Something is no doubt due to the want of rain; but as the depth of the river above the locks is said to have undergone scarcely any alteration, this cause cannot have much to do with the extraordinary effect below. The conservators are being urged to dredge the channel for the convenience of barges, and this will probably be done; but deeper channels must be narrower in proportion, without any increased flow of water, and the days of boating in the charming reaches between the Star and Garter and the weir at Teddington are, it is to be feared, fast drawing to a close. The theory that the Thames embankment, by easing the outpour below Westminster, has drained the upper parts of the stream, so far as it is unchecked by locks, is probably correct, and it may be that the only way to preserve to the Thames above Mortlake the characteristics ascribed to it by the poet—

Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full,

will be to construct a weir some distance nearer London.

FARM NOTES.

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES, ETC.—Mr. Joseph Cope, of East Fairchild, Ohio, writing to one of our exchanges, says:

Young trees should be cultivated in hoed crops and manured, if necessary, for some three or four years after planting; afterward mulch with straw damaged hay, swamp grass or anything which will keep down the grass and retain the moisture.

To renovate old orchards, mulch as above. Don't plow or use any stable manure, and my word for it you will soon get the principal with one hundred per cent. interest, even though the dry straw cost ten dollars a ton, by getting more bushels of merchantable fruit than you now get of knots. I know orchards which were nearly worthless, that are now profitable by mulching. After packing the straw around under the limbs, press it slightly back with the hand, that the water may run down the trunk, preventing mice from building their nests.

As to the preservation of fruit it is really shocking when we take into consideration that more than half the fruit stowed away in the fall, perishes through being put in cellars, caves, &c, in such a manner as to really invite impurities, thus causing decomposition at the earliest possible day. There is no part of husbandry on which there is so much carelessness lavished. We guard the wheat pile so that not one peck to the hundred bushels shall go to loss, not apparently taking into consideration that at this very time our best apples will command in the market as much per bushel as wheat. Now, fruit properly cared for can be preserved with its natural flavor to any reasonable desired time. Have fruit now in fair condition which was picked from the ground—later keepers, apparently just as picked from the tree. We should have the immediate control of the air, whether in a cellar or building, for that express purpose, admitting no air except that which is properly prepared.

KEEPING WINTER APPLES.

A member of the Michigan Pomological Society stated at the late Adrian meeting, that he was very successful in keeping winter apples, and had secured sound, fresh fruit in May, by the following treatment: He picks the fruit in October, and places it in heaps in the orchard and covers them with hay. These heaps remain untouched till December, the slight moisture of the earth, and the few inches of hay preventing any injury to the apples, even during sharp freezes. They are then assorted and packed in barrels, which, after heading up, are placed in a cold cellar, which is kept at a temperature of about 32°, and if it should happen to be a few degrees lower for a short time, the protection of the barrels will prevent any injury. They come out sound in the spring.

At the West Grove (Pa.) Farmers' Club, T. M. Harvey and Dr. Bush both stated that they had been very successful in keeping apples packed in barrels with dry forest leaves, placing them in apartments just above freezing. Others had succeeded by packing them in sawdust, dry tan and plaster of Paris. It will be observed that all these modes not only protect the fruit from freezing when any cold snap occurs, but prevent the active currents of air, for it is not only important to keep the fruit cool, but to preserve a perfectly uniform temperature. We have found that merely wrapping the specimens in tissue paper, when kept on shelves, preserved them longer, than when exposed.

HEREDITARY MANIA FOR SUICIDE.

In his remarkable work, "Mind and Body," Dr. Maudsley gives many curious instances of hereditary mania exhibiting itself in various ways, but we do not remember such a case of hereditary mania for suicide as that lately mentioned by the Paris Evenement. A few week ago some boatmen on the Seine discovered in the water the body of a man, whose pockets were full of pebbles and who appeared to have been in the water several days. He proved to be a M. Jules Delmas, who was regarded as very happy in his domestic and other relations. A few evenings before, he and his wife had gone out shopping on the Boulevard Batignoller and were on their way home, when, as if struck by a sudden thought, Delmas said, "Oh, look here, I have somewhere to go and it's a long way, so there is no good in your coming with me, you can go home:" and left her. It grew late, still he did not return and she became extremely anxious. The following morning a note arrived from him. She seized it and read: "Forgive me, my poor Margaret. I am going to cause you one more vexation, but at all events it will be the last. I go to rejoin my father and mother." The father was killed by throwing himself from an omnibus; the mother by throwing herself from a window; the sister suffocated herself.

A "PAROXYSMAL KISS" DEFINED.

[Brooklyn Argus.]

"Gracious heavens!" exclaimed Mrs. Marrowfat, dropping the paper from her nerveless grasp, and leaning back in her chair with an expression of blank astonishment upon her countenance, "Gracious heavens, Miltiades, what's a paroxysmal kiss'?"

Mr. Marrowfat brought his legs to a "right shoulder shift," elevated the ragged edges of his medulla oblongata, and assuming a very serious aspect, observed:

"A 'paroxysmal kiss,' my love, is a kiss buttered with soul-lightning."

MORE LIFE.

Not weary of thy world
So beautiful, O Father, in thy love,
Thy world, that glory lighted from above,
Lies in thy hand impearled;

Not asking rest from toil;
Sweet toil that draws us nearer to thy sides
Ever to tend thy planting satisfied,
Though in ungenial soil;

Not to be freed from care,
That lifts us out of self's lone hollowness;
Since unto thy dear feet we all may press,
And leave our burdens there;

But O for tireless strength!
A life untainted by the curse of sin,
That spreads no vile contagion from within;
Found without spot at length.

For power, and stronger will,
To pour out love from the heart's inmost springs;
A constant freshness for all needy things;
In blessing, blessed still!

O to be free, heart-free
From all that checks the right endeavor here!
To drop the weariness, the pain, the fear,
To know death cannot be!

More life! The life of heaven!
A perfect liberty to do thy will;
Receiving all from thee, and giving still,
Freely as thou hast given!

—LUCY LARCOM.

VARIETIES.

A LADY barber has been forced by the married ladies of Dubuque to leave that town, where she was doing a grand business, shaving many of the men twice a day.

"WOMEN is a delusion, madam!" exclaimed a crusty old bachelor to a witty young lady. "And man is always hugging some delusion or other," was the quick retort:

THE famous J. Wilcox mansion at Meriden, Ct., one of the largest and most elegantly-furnished in the State, was sold at public auction, last week, at a great sacrifice, $44,100, while the original cost was $155,000.

A YOUNG farmer in Madison county, N. Y., raised fifty-eight pounds of potatoes this season from a single seed potato weighing three-fourths of a pound, which was cut up and planted in twelve hills.

"DID anything about the defendant strike your eye as remarkable?" asked the judge of the plaintiff in a case of assault and battery. "It did, yer honor." "And what was it?" continued the judge. "His fist, yer honor!"

MISS MINNIE SHERMAN'S wedding dress, imported from Paris, is white gros-grain silk with crepe finish, which gives it a velvety appearance. This is trimmed with white satin and point lace, looped with orange flowers and clematis.

THE ground on which Northumberland House stands in London was bought for the purpose of opening a new street. The price paid was $2,489,500, a check for which immense sum was handed over to the late owner.

A PARTY of sixteen ladies were bathing in a group at Long Branch the other day, and a Boston drug clerk who stood near declares that the paint and powder turned the water a bright orange color for a considerable distance around.

"DID I not give you a flogging the other day?" said a schoolmaster to a trembling boy. "Yes, sir," answered the boy. "Well, what does the Scripture say upon the subject?" "I don't know, sir," except it is in the passage which says, "it is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

A CORRESPONDENT states that a Missouri town has organized an anti-fashion society. One of the pledges taken by the female members is "to trample" on all dresses worn by ladies in public with long trains, or which come below the ankle.

IN the Savannah market, the other day, a man from the country sat down upon the slats of a box which happened to contain a huge turtle. The turtle reached for him, and the reporter who describes the incident predicts that the man "will carry the marks to his grave."

A CITIZEN of Charleston is stated to have raised a curious variety of rice. It has the stalk, the blades and the cob of the ordinary corn, but the cob is covered with grains of rice. The seed was obtained from Georgia, where a pond which had been planted in rice for years was drained and planted in corn, the result being a crop of the hydrid rice above described.

THE ice men of Troy—and, doubtless, elsewhere—have overstepped themselves in their efforts to take advantage of a short supply to advance their prices. The effect of the increased cost of the luxury has produced such economy in its use in Troy that twenty thousand tons are still left in the bands of the companies, some of which they hope to find a market for in New York.

THE police attempted to arrest some disorderly occupants of the gallery in a Sacramento (Cal.) theatre last week. In their endeavors to evade the officers, three of the noisy crowd happened to step on a loose plank in the floor, and breaking through, hung with their legs wildly dangling in the air, to the mingled consternation and amusement of the audience in the tier below.

THE Municipality of Vienna, says the London Medical Record, has, by advice of the Board of Health of the city, decided that the cremation of the dead should be immediately carried into operation on the same plan which has been completely successful in Leipzig. As the annual mortality of Vienna amounts to about 20,000, the public authorities reckon on making a great saving, as well as a consideration benefit to the public health.

A LADY in Saltzburg, Minn., a few days since saw a squirrel sitting on the gate-post in front of her house. She took her husband's gun, cocked both barrels and fired one, and killed the squirrel. In setting the gun down again, however, she jarred it enough to discharge the other barrel, which sent its contents through her heart. Her husband, who witnessed the shooting of the squirrel, started from the house to congratulate her on her markmanship, but was horrified to see her drop dead on the threshold.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874

WONDERS never cease. The Philadelphia Press has got low enough to puff old Cameron.

THE Miller of the Democracy will proceed at once to separate the Ring chaff and smut from the honest wheat of the Commonwealth.

THE Leader is rapidly veering around to the Gazette's position, viz.: That "it is better to elect a dishonest Republican than an honest Democrat to office."

THE word "sneak" seems to have a more comprehensive meaning, when applied to a portion of the editorial fraternity of this city, than is laid down in Webster unabridged.

A SWEEPING Democratic victory in Colorado is the precursor of the overthrow of Radicalism in every section of the Union, except where Federal bayonets uphold the carpet-baggers.

IT is now hinted by the friends of Beecher that "if he did any harm to Tilton or his wife it was done in self-defense." That it is better than the somewhat thread-bare plea of emotional insanity.

THE Commercial objects to the spelling of a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Berks county, but has no complaint to make of Gordon a Republican Supreme Judge who has a way of his own in spelling *asshent*.

ONSLOW and Jeremy are going around with dilapidated copies of the Gazette to prove that the only way to save the Southern negroes from annihilation, and firmly establish the Spanish and French Republics, is to elect them to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE Commercial asks our views about Grant's Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. The Democracy are in no way responsible for it—whether it is good or bad. What the people here are most interested in is the overthrow of the Ring, and a reduction of taxes. They would prefer to hear the Commercial speak on these subjects.

THE bolt in Gen. Garfield's district has vanished from public view, and the 1,500 gentlemen who were to sign a call for an opposition Convention refuse to come to the front.—Gazette.

Of course the organ is for the grabber Garfield as it is for the grabber Negley. It has not heard of the nomination of Rev. Hurlburt as the candidate of the anti-Garfield Republicans and of the resolutions adopted, which are printed in full in another column.

POLAND, the repudiated gag-law maker of the Second District of Vermont, backs out of the contest, and will not be a candidate at the next election. He says "that if he could believe that the District had lost confidence in his integrity, it would give him great pain." He must be hard to convince when he will not take the word of a majority of nearly 5,000 of the voters in his District to that purport. Let the people of Wisconsin smite another gag-law manufacturer.

As has been already announced, John Miller, Esq., of Chester county, has been selected as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He is an active, energetic and far-seeing politician and eminently qualified for the responsible position to which he has been chosen. He will imbue the campaign with spirit, and make it lively for the Ring at Harrisburg. It only requires energy, determination and perseverance to hunt the Ring managers to their holes and capture them.

IF the decent Republicans of the Twenty-second Congressional District desire to distinguish themselves as have their friends in Poland's District, let them turn out and defeat Negley, and we guarantee that even the organs will applaud their verdict, as many of them are now applauding the political death of the author of the gag press law. Such characters as Poland and Negley are a disgrace to any party to which they may attach themselves and deserve to be rebuked. Let the respectable portion of the Republican party attend to it when the time comes.

THERE is a temporary lull in the outrages of negro desperadoes North and South. Perhaps the orders to "begin" were issued a little too soon from Radical headquarters—or, perhaps, as far as the South is concerned, the outrage business will soon be postponed until the little unpleasantness now existing between the negroes and the white carpet-baggers in South Carolina and elsewhere is "fixed up". We shall look for a resumption of operations any time before the election.

MOULTON'S supplemental statement puts Beecher in anything but a rosy light. In the outset he convicts Mr. Beecher of a grave misstatement, not to call it by a harsher name, and proves with tolerable circumstantial exactness that Beecher is not a proper person to hold the position he does. Mr. Beecher will have to disprove all the points made by Mr. Moulton, or be taken as guilty by three-fourths of the public. But whether innocent or guilty, Mr. Beecher is already crushed. He is destined to drop from his pedestal right speedily.

MR. PENDLETON'S GREAT SPEECH.

On Saturday morning we published the great speech delivered by Hon. George H. Pendleton at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday the 10th inst. Although the speech bears with it its own comment, it is but fitting that we should call attention to a few of its more conspicuous points. It is a production in every way worthy its distinguished author, and should be laid before every intelligent man in every State in the Union. The way in which he strips the pretentious hypocrisy from Senator Sherman and the other apostles of Radicalism, is an edifying spectacle.

As a refutation of the slanders upon the Democratic party, it is complete and unanswerable to the minutest particular. The demagogical cry of "repudiation" that the Radical managers have been dinning into the ears of the public is met and scattered, leaving no residium upon which the calumniators of Democracy can stand. Perhaps there is no man in the country who has given the question of finance deeper thought and more thorough study than Mr. Pendleton, and his utterances carry with them a weight of conviction that will not appeal in vain to the reason of thoughtful and intelligent men.

The apostles of Radicalism and their fawning sycophants, who catch up and repeat their cries of demagoguism have not only forgotten the position occupied by the Democracy six years ago on the question of finance, but have strangely enough forgotten their own written record of the same period, when they rushed headlong to occupy the Democratic ground upon this question. Some two weeks ago Senator Sherman, in a speech in Columbus, denounced the Democratic platform—which pronounced aginst the act of 1869, relative to the 5-20 bonds—as open repudiation. Mr. Pendleton unmasks this arch hypocrite and demagogue, by producing a letter written by Sherman in March, 1868, in which he denounces the holders of the 5-20 bonds as "repudiators and extortioners" for demanding gold in payment of the bonds which they purchased for depreciated currency, and proclaims the doctrine that they should be redeemed in legal tenders.

This doctrine was adopted in 1868, by Sherman and the other Radical leaders, when they saw that to oppose it would be to suffer political defeat at the hands of the people. But having carried the election what did Sherman and his fellow Radicals proceed to do? They at once joined the ranks of the "repudiators and extortioners" who held the 5-20 bonds, and in 1869, passed an act pledging the nation to redeem them in coin only, whereas, the original bond called for their payment in the legal tender of the country. As Mr. Pendleton says the redemption of these bonds with the legal tender currency is now irrevocably prevented, and no party, and especially the Democratic party, which believes in the sacredness and supremacy of the law, proposes to interfere with it. But it is not too late for the people to remember that such men as Senator Sherman sold them out to the bond holders and grasping monopolists. It is not too late for them to remember that in thus selling them out, Senator Sherman and his co-conspirators added hundreds of millions to the burdens of the people, by repudiating the original contract—for the bondholders' benefit—and compelled the payment in gold at par of bonds that were purchased in legal tender notes at from 20 to 40 below par, or in other words paying a dollar in gold for bonds that only cost the holder 60 cents, thus putting all the gold in the hands of the rich, and compelling the producer, the laborer, the merchant and the mechanic to take a depreciated currency in payment of the debts due them and as a reward for their labors and industry.

We say that it is not too late for the people to remember these things against such men as Senator Sherman. They have legislated only in the interest of the rich and the monopolist. They have crushed the poor in their political wine press to feed and fatten the already rich. The prostrated industries of the country, the tens of thousands of strong arms that are idle for want of work, the cob-webbed smoke stacks of our manufactories, the dumb machinery all over the land, the unpaid tillers of the soil, the men and women who shudder as they mark the approach of another winter, behind whose sombre skirts are hidden the grizzled hosts of Starvation, are but the natural sequence of the legislative acts of Sherman and his fellows.

And they are not through with the work that they have planned. Labor is still to be ground deeper and deeper into the dust, unless their power for evil is broken right speedily. Labor is last to receive the benefits of inflated prosperity, and the first to feel depression, and yet the apostle of Radicalism in Congress have legislated only for the grinding capitalist and the grasping monopolist, until neglected Labor and Production have fallen prone in the dust beneath their constantly increasing loads and the nation's life blood is stagnant in all the arteries of commerce.

Mr. Pendleton's speech depicts in vivid colors all the long train of evils that have followed in the wake of Radical financial legislation. He portrays better than we can, the original evils of making a legal tender other than that provided by the Constitution. But the evil being engrafted upon our political institutions, and Labor and Production having been compelled to conform to the abnormal condition of thing; suffering all its evils, while Capital and Monopoly reaped a golden harvest, as rich as the fabled delta of Pactolus, the situation had to be accepted and treated consistently. Capital and Monopoly were masters of Labor and Production, and every instinct of true statesmanship pointed to the fact that the latter needed the protection of the National Legislature, while the former were amply able to take care of themselves. But Radicalism reversed all this, and decreed that the earnings of Labor and Production should be paid in rags, while the godless gains of Capital and Monopoly should be counted out in gold, reddened with the bloody sweat of unpaid toil, and wrenched from the blistered hands of men who saw their half-clad babes suffering for want of food.

But because the Democracy have sought to equalize the burdens, and give Labor a chance, making the poor man's money as good as the shoddy aristocrat's ill-gotten gold, they are now charged with repudiation. Repudiation forsooth, to insist that the government should redeem its plighted faith, and save the toiler from the deadly grasp of the grinding money lender. Out upon such vile hypocrisy! It was the government that made paper currency a legal tender and compelled the millions to take it at its face, while the thousands swept the gold into their gasping and greedy coffers. The same men who thus built up a moneyed aristocracy, have since turned round and crushed Labor and the national prosperity by decreeing that this paper legal tender was not enough to satisfy the greed of the bondholder and monopolist. By this policy Radicalism has established a system of finance that will grind the many and enrich the few as long as it continues to stand. If the people would save themselves from the worst of serfdom and strike the manacles from the limbs of Labor, they must now arise and smite their Radical oppressors hip and thigh.

RESISTANCE TO TAXATION.

Great revolutions, violent civil wars, and commotions which threatened war, have grown out of excessive and illegal taxation, in all countries, and in all ages of the world. The free spirit of any people and its capacity for maintaining permanent good government, are as clearly proven by its resistance to domestic tyranny as in defending itself against foreign aggression or in its desire for foreign conquest. To beat back an armed invader is a glorious task, often invested with the pomp and circumstance that attend upon "big wars" and is attractive to all men. To watch and detect the crawling vermin of a State or the usurping plunderers of its Treasury, is a less ostentatious line of duty. But it is in this department more than any other that eternal vigilance is demanded as the price of liberty.

Have our people degenerated? Are we ready to submit, in the name of "liberty," to plunderings and exactions open and secret, which three generations since would have been resisted with summary violence?

Recurring to English History we find that the formidable rising of Wat Tyler in 1381, was occasioned by an extraordinary levy of "three groats" on every house. The exaction, small as it was, was abandoned, and a formidable rebellion was averted. And yet the masses of the people of that day, who rose to resist this petty demand of a tyrannical ruler, had little or no political power—they were without effective arms—but they had a spirit that would not brook arbitrary exaction.

In 1637, the attempt to levy "ship money" (a tax to support the king's navy) had more to do with dethroning and beheading Charles I. than the religious disputes of the time. And John Hampden, *the first* who made open resistance to that tax is only famous, (and his fame extends to all English speaking countries,) because he was the first to make resistance. The people, divided as they may have been by religious quarrels, found, in resistance to this paltry "ship money" a common ground to stand upon.

Coming to our own country, we owe our existence as a free and independent nation to the miserable tax on tea and stamps. And when we look at the very small amount of those taxes, and remember that they were only imposts, which could have been avoided by not buying the taxed articles—not direct taxes, wrung, as they are now (with large commissions for delay), by insolent tax-collectors we are amazed at the tame submission of the people of this day and generation.

The first armed resistance to the laws of this country after its independence was achieved, was "Shays' Rebellion," a New England outbreak, easily quelled, caused by the stringent collection of debts—taxes included, we suppose. It has been found much less difficult to compel the fulfilment of contracts between man and man, than it has been to collect excessive levies by usurping officials. So "Shays" revolt was of little consequence, as it chiefly demanded the postponement or rescinding of private contracts.

And in 1798 came the "Whiskey Insurrection." Washington was called from his retirement to command the army; so dangerous to the stability of the government was thought that famous rising. An accommodation was arrived at, but notwithstanding the violence of the rebels, their burnings, and their general lawlessness, it would seem that their complaints were looked upon as so reasonably well founded, that nobody was punished. The leaders exiled themselves for a time, but not for long.

No one can fail to remember how very popular the refusal to pay the taxes required to meet the interest on railroad bonds become, in this county, fifteen years ago. Then the leaders counseled "resistance unto blood"—all political parties bowed before the storm, and ran a furious race to take up "anti-tax" candidates. Contumacious officials were sent to prison, and excitement reigned supreme. And yet the people of the county who resisted so bitterly had something to show for their money—they had many miles perhaps hundreds of miles of railroad within the county which was in use and would surely remain. But so jealous and indignant were they at what they called the tricks of the tax-leviers, that they came to the very verge of armed rebellion.

And now let us ask again, Have the people degenerated? Compared with the taxes levied by the Radical Rings, all the taxes above alluded to were trifling in the extreme. But the mere danger of having these increased—the fear that the sums asked for would be the mere pretext and precedent for asking more—a sure entering wedge to further usurpations—alarmed and goaded the popular mind to a dangerous, sometimes explosive pitch.

How is it now? In certain districts of this city, taxes are twenty times as much as they were fifteen years ago—remember, twenty times as much—and in no instance have the valuations or the real value increased over five times what they were fifteen years ago. Let not the servants of the Radical Ring deceive the people in this matter. The nominal values have increased under the sudden and immense increase of irredeemable paper money—but taxation has increased four times as fast.—And look how this money has been squandered! Look at $800,000 for City Hall, that did not really cost more than $400,000, and should not have cost over $250,000, and is not fit for the purpose for which it was built!

Look at your Water Bonds, hypothecated, sold—hidden,—stolen, perhaps, and converted to all sorts of scandalous and illegal uses.

Look at the so-called Improvements under the Penn Avenue Act, and the needless paving of streets where there is not and cannot be any travel—under the ordinary paving act!

Look at the large fee-bills—and excessive salaries—and sneakingly collected perquisites, of the tremendous army of officials, great and small, who infest your public buildings like so many ravenous beasts. Look at all these things, and see how tame and spiritless we are.

But, to fill up the measure of infamy and impudence, these tax-extorting Radical Rings have placed in the field a full ticket for all offices. Upon that ticket you will find men who have aided the Ring in all its usurpations and plunderings, and have always been used, like the Credit Mobilier bribes, where they could do the Ring the most good. Shall this unholy and most audacious combination be permitted to stand? Shall it be allowed to perpetuate itself?

If yea, then indeed we are an abject and mean-spirited people—the degenerate descendants of those who vainly rebelled against all forms of excessive taxation in former and in later years—*they* would pay a groat for tribute, nor buy a pound of tea which bore an impost of a single penny—they would not pay the tax for interest on railroad bonds, because they said it was not fairly levied! If we tamely submit to these burdens of the Radical Ring, which are pressing us to the very earth, without even the poor satisfaction of trying to vote them out of the places they have defiled, then, indeed, are we fallen so low that we are past recovery or resurrection.

A MODIFIED LIE.

THE POST need not get wrathy. It has only to look back over its files, about the time of Lincoln's assassination, and when some talk was indulged of hanging a certain editor to a lamp post, to find out whether we charged it rightly or not. After the many mis-statements of THE POST regarding us during the past few days, we have'nt time, at any rate, to be especially careful to soothe its wounded feelings.—Gazette.

This is a slight modification of the Gazette's malicious lie of Monday, but is none the less a scurvey and unmitigated lie, conceived and uttered for the basest of all base purposes, and we brand, and shall continue to brand, its author as a common liar, until he proves his assertion, or retracts it. The files of THE POST are open to the author of the above quoted falsehood, or any person he may authorize to examine them, and since he cites them in support of his slanderous lies, we challenge him to examine them. If he finds anything that can even be tortured into "gloating" or "rejoicing" over the assassination of President Lincoln, then we will acknowledge that he has told the truth about us, and that we have done him an injustice. But until he either retracts or proves his assertion, by the evidence he cites, we will plaster "liar" upon his forehead, as the only English word expressive of the depravity and mendacity of a man who will conceive and utter such brutal and baseless slanders.

By the way, suppose there was the least particle of truth in the Gazette's rope story, does the reverend gentleman approve of murder under the stress of mob law? And does he really believe that it is the duty of a christian editor, simply because he is busy in the congenial work of mud slinging, to fulminate lies about his neighbors? We would suggest that he take as a basis for some future sermon, the reward promised to the manufacturer and retailer of lies.

THE Liberal Republicans of New York hit the nail precisely on the head when they said that the administration of President Grant has failed to fulfil the reasonable expectations of the people; that it has pursued a vacillating and imbecile financial policy which has plunged the business of the country into disaster and bankruptcy; that it has invaded the rights of sovereign States by imposing upon them Governors by means of the bayonet, whom the people had rejected at the ballot box; that it has employed spies and informers to plunder our merchants, and established a system of terrorism paralyzing enterprise; that it has conspired with corrupt men and monopolies to prey upon the community, and has kept in existence in the District of Columbia an infamous Ring, in whose thefts, although carefully screened by their confederates in Congress, the high officers of the government have been proved to be participators.

A GOOD NOMINATION.

As we announced yesterday, the Democratic Conferees from the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Indiana, Forest and Armstrong, met at Kittanning, on Tuesday and nominated that sterling Democrat and thorough gentleman, Hon. George A. Jenks of Jefferson county for Congress. No better nomination could have been made, and there is every reason to believe that Mr. Jenks will effectually lay out that "fortunate victim of rebel prisons," "Gen." Harry White, whose well known connection with the State Ring makes him unpopular among the honest Republicans of the district. Mr. Jenks is a man of ability and the highest integrity, and will make a splendid Representative. The Democratic and Independent Republican voters should go heartily to work and give him a rousing majority. This can no doubt be done if the proper effort is made.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, in the salary bill submitted to him last winter, had a fair opportunity to crush out the public scandal; but under the dictation of District Attorney Mann, whose emoluments it cut down from one hundred and twenty thousand to ten thousand dollars a year, he vetoed the bill, and, worse than that, reserved his veto until after the Legislature had adjourned, so that the representatives of the people were denied the power of passing it over the veto by the constitutional majority.

That's the kind of a man he is, as seen by the Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph, a paper that at times pitches into the corruptions of the Ring, but is always ready to support its nominees. Witness how it denounced the salary grab and then how warmly it supports the defiant grabber, Negley. The nominations made, the Telegraph ceases its attacks and plays its part as a faithful organ of the Ring.

THE possession if not the title to the Black Hills, claimed by the Indians was definitely settled the moment Custer announced that a panful of earth found at the roots of the grass washed out two dollars in gold. The hardy frontiersman will not be restrained by paper orders from Sheridan or the Interior Department. The emigration will set in such numbers as to defy the regular army and so much of it is now necessary to protect the carpet-baggers and scalawags of the South, that not more than a regiment or so can be afforded in the Indian country. The World alluding to this subject holds the same views:

> The American frontiersman, when gold is in the perspective, cares as little for soldiers in the foreground as for Indians the background of the picture. The inviting road from Bismarck to the gold fields, with its grassy grades, abundant grass and water, and its numerous choice village sites, is a road which they are seemingly bound to travel, "Custer or no Custer. Indians or no Indians." And really there seems to be small reason why they should not travel it if they are so disposed. The Black Hills, though nominally a possession of the Indians, are little more than a hiding-place, whither they flee to escape punishment for depredation upon white settlers, and the most sensible thing yet said of this reservation by a public officer was said by Custer when he expressed his intention to recommend the earliest practicable extinction of the Indian title to this valuable territory and the throwing it open to settlers. Until this is satisfactorily accomplished, however, the Indians will hardly tolerate with patience or in peace the incursions of white adventurers, and whatever other results Custer brilliantly conducted expedition may have accomplished, it must be confessed that it has not rendered more easy the Government's bungled task of managing the Indians decently.

THE bitter fight that is being made against Hon. Justus F. Temple, the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General, by the Ring organs, should be properly understood by the people. In the event of Mr. Temple's election he will compel Mr. Mackey to show up the precise condition of the State Treasury, something that Mr. Mackey don't want to do, and something that Gen. Allen—being a member of the Ring—does not and will not do. Consequently the Cameron-Mackey Ring have determined that Mr. Temple shall be defeated at all hazards. They stand ready to sacrifice Olmstead and Beath, if by so doing they can assure the defeat of Temple and the election of Allen. This is the whole secret of the Ring's bitter and abusive war against Mr. Temple. But the people will checkmate this movement of the Ring and triumphantly elect Mr. Temple to an office that stands so much in need of an uncorrupted and honest incumbent.

MR. FINLEY of the Tax-payers Union favors an independent Legislative ticket; the proposition was not, however, entertained by the organization. If the ticket presented by the Democracy of this county is not sufficiently pledged against the Ring cormorants, who have eaten out the substance of the people, we are certain they cannot be supplemented by the Tax-payers Union. If there is any doubt on this head, let every candidate be interrogated, and if there is a single man who fails or refuses to answer satisfactorily, we are in favor of dropping his name from the ticket. The Democratic party, alone, can command reform and economy.

WE regard it as fortunate for the Democracy, not only of Arkansas, but of the whole country, that Governor Baxter declined the nomination tendered him. He is too much mixed up with the corruptions of Radical politics in that State, to be a desirable acquisition to an honest party, it matters not how sincerely he now repents of his misdeeds. Mr. Garland, whom the Convention selected in Baxter's stead, is infinitely a better man, and concerning his election there seems to be no sort of doubt.

GENERAL SHERMAN is not at all favorable to the movement of sending the troops into the South and taking military possession of the polls. He believes that the military ought to be subordinate to the civil power. Such views as these have rendered it necessary for the General of the armies to remove his headquarters to St. Louis.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Bedford Republicans have nominated Gen. Elliott for State Senator.

JOHN M. ROTH is the Chairman of the Butler County Democratic Committee.

SIMON CAMERON is seventy-six, but he is one of the kind of whom the Scripture saith: "Few die and none resign."

THE Democracy of Clearfield will hold a grand mass meeting at the Court House in Clearfield on the 29th. Hons. John Latta, W. H. Witte and Gen. M'Candless are announced as speakers.

JOHN CESSNA is the choice of the Bedford county Republicans for Congress in the Seventeenth district, which is composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset, Blair and Cambria.

SENATOR THURMAN, it is announced, will not participate in the fall campaign in Ohio on account of ill-health. He, with Mrs. Thurman, are at White Sulphur Springs, Va., where they will remain until October 1.

M. H. DONNELL is a candidate for re-election to Congress from Minnesota. He is the individual who telegraphed home, after he had assured himself that the salary-grab would go through, "to commence hauling sand."

ACCORDING to the N. Y. Evening Post, the following States have never had a representative in the Cabinet: Rhode Island, West Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Texas, California, Minnesota Kansas, Nebraska and Nevada.

SAID a Pennsylvania political orator, warming up as he approached the climax of his speech: "Let us conduct the campaign, fellow-citizens, upon the principle enunciated by the immortal Lincoln, 'With malice toward all, and charity to none.'"

CINCINNATI Commercial: "If the President, while ordering troops into the South to put down lawlessness and violence, would instruct to clean out some nests of carpet-baggers in South Carolina and Louisiana, he would do the country and the cause of law and order a real service."

THE Democracy of Wyoming county have nominated the following: Judge, R. R. Little: Congress, John R. Settser: Senator, Ahira Gay: Representative, Ziba Billings: District Attorney, J. W. Platt: Treasurer, Michael Coyle: Commissioner, Calvin Robinson, Auditor, Henry Turn.

THE Democrats and Liberals of Warren county met on Tuesday last and nominated the following: For Assembly, Capt. Robt. Taggart, of Tidioute; Commissioner, Chas. Chase; Treasurer, George W. Kinnear; Auditor, J. J. Wheeler; Trustee of Warren Academy, O. H. Hunter. Mr. J. B. M'Allister was recommended for State Senator.

MR. D. W. MOORE withdraws his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the Twentieth (Pa.) district. He says:

"Trusting that this course on my part may tend to restore peace and harmony to our party and result in the selection and election of a candidate who will truly and faithfully represent the true interests of the people, I am, &c."

THE Republican office-holders' Convention of the First Wisconsin District howled down the man who had the temerity to propose the following:

Whereas, The Republican has always professed to be the party of economy and honesty; therefore,

Resolved, That the salary of the President of the United States should be reduced to $25,000.

THE Democratic Convention of the nineteenth Congressional district of Ohio adopted the following:

Resolved, that the Democracy of the Nineteenth District have the most implicit confidence in the ability, integrity, statesmanship, and patriotism of our Senator in Congress, the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, and that we most heartily indorse his public acts generally, and especially his course upon the important subject of finance in the United States Senate.

THE Fayette county Republicans on Monday last nominated the following ticket: Congress, Col. Andrew Stewart, Uniontown; Assembly, Capt. W. S. Craft, Luzerne, Dr. H. B. Mathlot, Georges; Sheriff, Capt. James Abraham, Georges; District Attorney, Wm. J. Rush, Uniontown; Commissioner, Redding Bunting, Uniontown; Auditor, George W. Hess, Menallen; Poor House Director, Joseph Barton, South Union.

AT the Venango County Democratic Convention last Monday, the following ticket was nominated: Congress, Dr. A. Egbert; Senate, Col. J. B. McAllister; Assembly, Capt. Wm. Hasson, J. P. Park and Mr. Keenan; Commissioner, Thomas McKissick; Auditor, John Richie; County Surveyor, T. Powel. The contest for Sheriff was very close, S. F. Lamberton was nominated over Hoag by one vote in the Delegate Convention.

OUR extreme modesty cannot induce us to forego reproducing the following remarks by our friend Pauley, which we find in this week's Waynesburg Messenger:

"We feel like expressing the gratitude of our Greene County Democracy to the Hon. Jas. P. Barr, for his generosity in withdrawing from before the late Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Auditor General. Had Col. Barr permitted the use of his name in that connection, he would certainly have made a very formidable candidate, and the result might have been very different from what it was."

IT turns out that everything is not lovely among the Bedford Republicans. Cessna for Congress and Elliott for State Senator have opposition. The convention split in two, and Cessna's nomination was made by a part only of the delegates and as is claimed by his opponents, the smaller part. The bolting delegates have nominated J. B. Williams, Esq., for Congress, and G. F. Mullen for Senator. There will be two sets of delegates from Bedford county in the Congressional and Senatorial conferences.

WHAT is called a "Republican Victory in Vermont" is thus described by the Montpelier correspondence of the Boston Journal, writing four days after the election:

> It was not even remotely anticipated to what Babel-like confusion affiars would come. Party ties have been snapped like threads of wool. The caucuses have had no more restraint over men than the last comet had. Voters have everywhere been on the rampage, dealing heavy blows fore and aft, and doing all sorts of things to show their independence.

THE Washington Republican, speaking of Gen. Negley in connection with the Russian mission, says that "Pennsylvania has, of course, a candidate for the Russian mission. She always has for every office worth having under the Federal Government. In the matter of patronage she is the most fortunate State in the Union, and, considering the reputation of her average politicians, it is about time she were satisfied." While the President's organ thus corroborates THE POST with regard to the Russian mission, it is far from complimentary to Gen. Negley and the Pennsylvania Ring.

THE Brooklyn Argus gives some important statistics from a work on the World's population just issued at Gotha, Germany. The globe is peopled by 1,390,632,006 souls, distributed as follows: Asia, 798,000,000; Europe, 300,500,000; Africa, 203,000,000; America, 84,500,000; and Australia and Polynesia, 4,500,000. The leading Christian nationalities number respectively; Russia, 71,000,000; Germany, 41,000,000; United States, 40,000,000; Austria, 36,500,000; France 36,000,000; and the the British Isles, 32,000,000. The largest city in the world is London, with nearly three and a half million inhabitants; the second is Sutchan, in China, with 2,000,000; Paris ranks third, then Pekin. New York is tenth on the list and Philadelphia eighteenth. There are only nine cities in the world that contain a million and more of inhabitants, and seven of these are in China. The Celestial Empire alone numbers 425,000,000 people, and India which is chiefly under British rule or influence, 240,000,000. Thus it is seen that the regions in which both the Scriptures and the latest cosmical theories locate the origin of the species, are the most crowded with human kind, which leads the Argus to argue that there is a strong instinct in man as a race to cling to fatherland, and the distant areas have only been peopled by an exceptional spirit of adventure, or the pressure of numbers on the means of subsistence.

ONE of Senator Carpenter's plans for conducting his "vindicating" campaign in Wisconsin has met an early death. He proposed to have the present Congressional delegation from the State returned unbroken, for the purpose of showing that the party was satisfied with the record of its Representatives. If they were all returned, it would be a good reason why Senator Carpenter should go back also. But alas for the success of the plan, at one of the very first Congressional Conventions, Mr. Carpenter was given to understand that he was not the Republican party of Wisconsin. In the IInd District Mr. Hazleton, the present incumbent, was defeated, and Mr. L. B. Caswell, a man not noted for a fondness for Mr. Carpenter, was nominated in his place. As the affair took place unpleasantly near Mr. Carpenter's home its significance is more noteworthy.

THE proposed Convention of Southern Republicans receives much encouragement It has been called to meet at Chattanooga, Oct. 13. The Democrats not to be shamed in a good work, are considering the propriety of calling a similar Convention, to express the indignation with which the recent outrages in the South are viewed by the prominent men of that party. These two Conventions together will neutralize the effect which either separately might have produced,—a result which will be not an unmixed pleasure to the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. —Chicago Tribune.

THE wholesale hardware houses of New York have agreed to close their places of business at 3. P. M. on Saturdays throughout the year, instead of during the summer months only, as heretofore.

OLMSTEAD, A SALARY-GRABBER.

[Norristown National Defender.]

Arthur G. Olmstead, the Radical nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, from Potter county, was appointed Additional Law Judge for this Judicial district, by Governor Geary. Olmstead never made his appearance at court in Montgomery county. He visited Doylestown once and attempted to preside. In the midst of the case on trial he vacated the bench for some good reasons, and another Judge was obtained to finish the case and Olmstead packed up his traps and left for home never to return. But he did not forget to draw his salary of $4,500 for the whole year. Honest tax-payers, this is the man the Radical party ask you to vote for for the second highest office in the gift of the people in this Commonwealth.

NO THIRD TERM.

[From the New York Ledger.]

It will never do in this country to extend the term of the President beyond the limit which uniform usage has fixed to it. Such a change would not be safe. It would be the first step toward monarchy, and would be fraught with imminent danger to all our free institutions. We think the people understand this perfectly, and will act accordingly—whatever any office-holders' convention may attempt.

PLEDGED TO IT.

[Waynesburg Messenger.]

All those white voters who are in favor of compelling white children to mix on grounds of social equality with colored children in our schools, should, by all means, vote for the Radical State ticket—it stands upon a platform pledged to social equality.

HARRISBURG.

John Miller Appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

HARRISBURG, September 10.—John Miller, of Chester county, has been appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Committee by the candidates on the State ticket and the President of the Pittsburgh Convention.

BOTH SIDES.

A man in his carriage was riding along.
A gaily dressed wife by his side;
In satin and laces she looked like the queen,
And he like a king in his pride.

A woodsawyer stood on the street as they passed
The carriage and couple he eyed,
And said, as he worked with his saw on the log,
"I wish I was rich and could ride."

The man in his carriage remarked to his wife,
"One thing I would give if I could—
I'd give my wealth for the strength and health
Of the man who sawed the wood."

A pretty young man with a bundle of work,
Whose face, as the morning was fair,
Went tripping along with a smile of delight,
While humming a love-breathing air.

She looked on the carriage; the lady she saw,
Arrayed in apparel so fine,
And in a whisper, "I wish from my heart
Those satins and laces were mine."

The lady looked on the maid with her work,
So fair in her calico dress,
And said, "I'd relinquish position and wealth,
Her beauty and youth to possess."

Thus it is in the world, whatever our lot,
Our minds and our time we employ
In longing and sighing for what we have not,
Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

FRENCH BONNETS.

Large importations of millinery give fresh suggestions for bonnets. The shapes are high, large and stately looking. The flaring scoop front prevails among velvet bonnets intended for dress hats, but there are also various arrangements of the front of the bonnet. A shape that meets with favor has the front turned straight up very high above the forehead, and sloped away sharply on each side to turn down behind the ears. A few bonnets have capes formed by extending the box-plaited soft crown low over the looped coiffure. The material is put plainly upon the frame with good effect, as is shown by contrast with the single shirred velvet bonnet found among the novelties. The only puffing or fullness seen is that of soft crowns, which rival stiff crowns in number. Two shades appear in most bonnets, produced by varied arrangements. Sometimes the difference in shades is only that given by employing two materials of the same shade, while in other cases the lightest possible tint is associated with the darkest shade of the same color. In all cases the body of the bonnet in the dark shade, with lighter trimmings. There are also some bonnets trimmed with contrasting colors. The distinguished dark shade called seal brown has drab or ecru facings, and dark red Japanese roses. Chestnut brown (without any red) has light ecrue silk facings. Black velvet bonnets have birds with red or yellow breasts and black bodies. Blue-gray velvet is trimmed with blue steel ornaments and carmine roses. The new reddish-violet or claret shades are usually monotone, showing varied hues of their color alone. Dark blue velvet bonnets are brightened by pale shades of blue and the new blue bead eaves, bindings and aigrettes.

TRIMMINGS.

Soft faille and regular repped silk, like the gros grain of which dresses are made, are used as trimmings by the best Parisian milliners instead of the twilled silks and frail turquoise silks of last winter; the latter, however, are largely imported, and will still be used here. Some satin also appears as pipings and in double-faced ribbons. Trimmings of velvet bonnets are arranged in the simplest fashions, such as careless easy folds around the crown, or else smooth bias velvet bands. Silk scarfs or velvet torsades are lined with silk of a lighter shade, instead of having edges hemmed or bound; when carelessly twisted, the lighter lining appears with pretty effect. The fronts or brims are often of velvet, and the soft crown of faille. A piping trims the edge of revers brims; if bound, the jet or blue steel galloon is used—not silk or velvet. The novelty for face trimmings is four or five soft puffs of gros grain, beginning just above the middle of the forehead and extending far around on one side; there are also rolls and twists of silk, and ruches of tulle and crepe lisse.

Outside of the bonnet upright loops are massed in the front and back. There are no drooping loops anywhere, very few bows, and the side trimmings are either birds, flowers, feathers or bead ornaments. Some very useless and not ornamental ends of narrow ribbon hang from beneath the back of bonnets; but, as we have said before, the most stylish bonnets have a snug, trim, compact look without drapery or streamers. When flowers are placed in clusters two bunches are used—one directly in front and the other opposite it behind; such clusters are usually roses. Wreaths, or rather half wreaths—for they never meet in a circle—are placed evenly above the face; a spray sometimes trails through the middle of the soft crown, dividing it into two careless puffs, but never hanging below it. These wreaths and garlands are more often leaves than blossoms, and instead of being green leaves, they are gray or reddish-brown foliage. Birds nestle flatly against the front or else the left of the bonnet, and are healthy and plumy, with spread wings. Size is no longer an objection to them, as they are the largest birds ever worn upon bonnets; nevertheless, by way of variety, boxful upon boxful of humming-birds is imported. Ostrich feathers are most suitable for trimming velvet bonnets, and are used in quantities, from the long sweeping Mercutio plume to clusters of short tips, four or five in a bunch. A quaint and new fancy is that of having the tip turned toward the front, having it nodding over on the forehead, a fashion that is seen on some of the most expensive French hats.

FELT HATS.

Soft felt hats are more largely imported than at any previous season, and are of finer quality. They are "slouch" hats, and when untrimmed look precisely like those worn by gentlemen, and are often quite as large. They have low crowns or high ones, tapering crowns or square ones, and their wide soft brims are not bound or wired, but have a cut edge without facing, and this edge remains raw after the trimming is completed. The special fancy is for turning this brim straight up in front. The colors are ecru, dark brown, gray, blue and black, and will be chosen to match suits of camel's hair, India cashmere and Scotch woollen stuffs. They are trimmed very simply with bands and loops of velvet or gros grain of a darker shade, and have bird's wings, demi-plumes or rose clusters for giving them a touch of color. Ecru felt hats are trimmed with dark brown velvet, while dark brown felt hats have ecru velvet bands. Thus a model from Virot's is of ecru felt with a low crown and wide soft brim without wire binding or facing. A bias band, an inch wide, of dark olive brown velvet is placed smoothly around the crown, some erect loops are behind, and a natural gray ostrich plume is held by a filigree buckle of crescent shape. Directly in front and under the brim are four roses and buds—pink, salmon, and crimson. These hats may be called either bonnets or round hats, as the terms are now interchangeable. There are, however, regular bonnets in the Mercutio shape, already described, to which strings are added, and these have a comfortable, warm look. Other dark brown felts are trimmed with self-colored velvet and lemon-colored roses. Many wings of dark birds are used in such bonnets.

CLOAKS.

Regular cloaks are to be revived. Long, comfortable-looking cloaks, reaching to the knee are imported by all the first-class furnishing stores as models for their min-winter garments. These wraps are loose sacks with a deep cape in front, are wadded, yet look slender and shapely, and are all buttoned down before, and sometimes behind as well, by way of ornament. There are no sleeves, merely armholes, but the cape is sewed to the front, leaving a place for the hands to come out, thus making a double front, and giving ample protection. These cloaks are not fitted to the figure, yet cling closely to it giving the slender effect now sought after. They are made of the new black figured and wadded silk called matelassee silk, or else of the real India cashmere called Rahjampoor cashmere, and are bordered with black fur.

CASHMERE AND CLOTH WRAPS.

Cashmere wraps are long sacques covered almost all over with embroidery, dotted with jet or blue beads, and edged with beaded lace. There are also many with mantle backs belted in at the waist, and some have sacque backs with long mantilla fronts, resembling the Henri Trois garments now worn. Ladies who have Medicis sacques will be glad to know that they will still be worn. The jet work and embroidery are in new designs on the sacques. Sometimes a single large palm leaf of jet embroidery covers each sleeve, another is upon each back gore and upon each front. Other wraps have scalloped edges, with each scallop a leaf thickly studded with jet. Still others have trelliis patterns over the whole garment, made of soutache, jet and needle-work; the wrap is stiff and heavy with its excess of ornament, and in the sunlight is one sheet of glitter. They cost $150 and upward. The beaded yak laces are finer than formerly, and much handsomer.

Cloth jackets have long, loose, single-breasted fronts, with tight backs, and in some cases belted fronts. Very few colored cloths are shown, the decided preference being for jet black rather than the blue-black of last year. The camel's hair or Titan braids of various widths are used for trimming cloth sacques. Eight or nine rows of this woollen braid scarcely wider than soutache make a border, and sometimes jet beads are between the rows. One or two rows, each an eighth of a yard wide, trim other sacques. A pretty fashion is to make upright loops of the narrow braid, with a button at the upper end, and fringe out the lower edge of the braid, letting the whole form a border. Sometimes jet figures, forming true-lover's knots, stars, and lattice lines, trim these soft fine cloth cloaks. Soutache is also placed in straight lines down the whole garment. Sometimes there are pockets in the long fronts, with tassels dangling from each corner, but the new wraps have none of the large outside pockets, large buttons, large cuffs and revers collars of the English jackets worn last winter. The collars take hood shape in the back and instead of being of the showy frail turquoise, are now of velvet or else good repped silk. All garments are very high in the neck, and a yak lace ruff or else a standing collar is added above the hooded turned down collar. The thick, substantial buttons of wood sewed on through eyes instead of with shanks, are far more serviceable. —[Harper's Bazar.

HOUSEWIVES' CORNER.

PLUM MARMALADE.

Choose plums that are fully ripe. Scald them till the skins peel off, and take out the stones. Allow a pound and a half of sugar to a pound of fruit. Let them lie in sugar a few hours; then boil to a smooth mass.

SWEET PICKLE—PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Seven pounds fruit; put them in a stone jar, with three and a half pounds sugar, one quart best cider vinegar, two ounces stick cinnamon, two ounces cloves, the whole boiled together, and thrown over the fruit three days.

PEACH MARMALADE.

Take fine, juicy, free-stone peaches; pare and halve them. Allow one pound of sugar to one pound of fruit. Let the fruit and sugar rest for three or four hours. Boil for half an hour in a porcelain kettle uncovered, skimming and stirring well. When it becomes a thick smooth mass it is finished.

TO PRESERVE WATERMELON

Skin the rind; boil it two or three hours in alum water with a spoonful of salt. Drain; throw alum water away. In fresh water boil the fruit with a bag of spices, such as you like, an hour and a half. Drain. To every pound of fruit add one pound of sugar. Make thick syrup, and pour over fruit packed down hard. After standing two or three days, drain off the syrup, scald and pour over again. Repeat once again. At the last add to every two pounds of fruit a fresh lemon sliced very thin.

NOBODY ASKED HER.

A Saratoga correspondent visited the ball-room the other evening, and there saw a young lady who had put herself to the trouble of penciling her eyebrows and sticking a small black patch on her fair cheek; her hair was in the latest style of parted on the side, and she had a coil of hair, and puffs, and side combs, and flowers, and a white dress, and a lovely sash, all *en regle*, and there she sat—she and her mother never exchanging a word. When the last hope seemed to have vanished they wrapped their garments about them and left the room, evidently chagrined and disappointed. Now, to prevent the frequent repetition of such contretempts, the correspondent wonders that, inasmuch as hotel proprietors exert themselves so strenuously to provide attractions they do not make out a list of young men who are noted in society, and offer them board free if they will come to Saratoga and dance with the girls. The fact that partners would be furnished to order might be inserted in the circulars.

THE FLOWER CLOCKS.

It was mid-summer morn, the night had died,
When Lois threw open her lattice wide,
And cried to herself with joyous pride,
"There's nobody up in the world beside!"
But the Morning Glories were wide awake,
And bowed their beautiful heads, and spake:
"Our Goddess, the Dawn, is an hour up;
On disk and bell, on chalice and cup,
On stately spikes, and tendrils curly,
She lavishly hangs her jewels pearly,
And decks like a bride the morning early."
Then Lois laughed, and said, "Ah me!
The morning time is fair to see!"

But the hours went on, and by and by
The lordly Sun rode high in the sky;
Then the loyal Sun Flower raised its head,
And fervently called to the child, and said,
"Come, bask in the full, high noontide heat,
The Earth is asleep at her Master's feet;
The Wind itself is too warm to stir;
But the blue-flies buzz, and the locusts whirr:
I follow my king from east to west,
And his beams forever enchant my breast;
But his noontide look I love the best,"
Then Lois laughed a silvery chime,
"The glowing noon is the goodliest time!"

But the hours flew on as the swallow flies,
The Sun was far in the western skies;
Then the Four O'Clocks opened their indolent eyes,
And looked at the maiden in slow surprise,
"Is there anything half so fair," said they,
"As this golden hour of golden day?
The Dawn's gone by with her dripping feet,
And the scorching noon with its burden and heat;
And now the shadows are slant and sweet;
The hay comes home on the swaying wain;
The cows are lowing along the lane."
Then Lois laughed with girlish glee,
"This golden hour's the hour for me!"

But the hours sped on, and the sun went down,
The tree-tops lost their golden crown;
And the Primrose spread in the twilight mellow
Her petals of faint and far-off yellow.
"Come hither," she breathed, "sweet child, and see
The tint of the evening skies in me.
The Wind is sighing in dreamy whispers;
The Thrush is singing his solemn vespers;
The air is heavy with honey-dew,
The stars in heaven are peeping through,
And the Angel of Sleep is waiting for you."
Then Lois laughed, "Good-night, fair flower;
The cool, pure eve is the sweetest hour."

—OLIVE A. WADSWORTH.

DIPHTHERIA.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

There have been many cases of diphtheria lately, and although the disease has not been prevalent enough so far to warrant the fear that it will become epidemic, there have been ground for apprehension in regard to the disease in this city and in Brooklyn for a long while. Dr. Peters writes to the Tribune that, among the poor, bad air and food are the most active causes of mortality from this terrible malady. "But still," he adds, "it will only too often single out and kill its victims among the children of the rich, cleanly and judiciously." Dr. Peters recommends chlorate of potash as the best remedy for diphtheria. Here is what he says of it: "It should be given in one way only—dry upon the tongue, pure, not mixed with sugar and not in solution. By giving it in this way it dissolves slowly in the mouth and gradually and efficiently comes in contact with all the diseased parts of the throat. It is slightly disagreeable at first; but the youngest child soon becomes accustomed to it. It takes away the supposed necessity for forced local applications to the throat, and if the little patient be taught to open its mouth widely, without straining, and to draw in its breath deeply at the same time, the curtain of the palate will be drawn up, and the whole back part of the throat, down to the windpipe, will be exposed to view, without the use of any harsher means to obtain a view of the parts involved by the disorder. This treatment must be persisted in, the chlorate of potash being given in doses of two, three, five or more grains every hour at first, until some decided improvement commences, or for one, two, three, or even more days, without hesitation or faltering. Often no apparent improvement seems to take place for one, two, or more days; sometimes not until nearly up to the fourth day. But courage and perseverance will almost certainly be rewarded with success; certainly four or five times out of six."

People cannot be too careful in regard to diphtheria. It has been wisely suggested that a hospital should be founded exclusively for diphtheretic patients, like the smallpox hospitals. No disease is more difficult to guard against after it has once entered a household. But where people live comfortably and cleanlily, slight precautions are sufficient to keep it away entirely. Very poor people, who live in unhealthy neignborhoods, are in more danger. Diphtheria has often swept away whole families in tenement houses. We do not wish to be accused of "croaking," but nearly everybody we meet appears to have a cold in his head and sore throat, and it is just as well for people to know that diphtheria is prevalent. There were fewer cases last week, however, than there were the week before, and prudence is all that is necessary to conquer the malady altogether.

UNDER NIAGARA.

"We have heretofore referred," says the Niagara Falls Gazette of the 2d instant, "to explorations that have been made behind the American Fall, entering from below Prospect Park. All descriptions represent the trip behind the great fall to be unrivalled for weirdness of scene and novelty of experience. Fascinating as is the cave under the Luna Island Fall, the unexplored mysteries of the wild and tumultuous recesses behind the American Fall shadow the interest in the wonders of the old cave. Since the organization of the Prospect Park Company it has been contemplated fitting up approaches to this new cave, and building such mechanical helps as may be found practical to facilitate pleasure trips behind the sheet. Last season Conroy and Mumford made a thorough examination of the entrance, extending their trip around the first bend in the precipice. The floor was found perfectly smooth, with a sheet of comparatively still water some three feet deep overlaying it. Since this trip last season the cave has not been entered until on Monday of this week, when Conroy and Mumford volunteered to guide a stranger through the explored portions of the place. The stranger, Mr. George B. Johnson, of New Orleans, thus has won the distinction of being the first visitor to Niagara who has ever been behind the American Fall. The party pressed their investigation over two hundred feet behind the sheet. Conroy expressd his conviction that a passage way extends through to Goat Island—a path which can be threaded with safety, and which he intends at some future day to explore. Mr. Johnson was lavish in his expressions of delight with the trip, which he pronounced unequalled for strangeness on the face of the earth. He left on Tuesday to join friends in the East, and contemplates returning in a few days with a party, when he will make another trip in company with his friends."

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

[Correspondence London Times.]

A stranger in Ireland cannot fail to note the deep religious turn of the great mass of the people. He will see, too, that this national trait is independent of distinctions of creed; and he will observe with wonder how the Roman Catholic Church stands, throned in the pomp of the Middle Ages, amid a struggling peasantry. Not less singular is the tone of melancholy which characterizes the popular worship in all the Celtic parts of the island, and which seems to pervade the Celtic nature; the ancient temples of the aboriginal race are generally found where Nature wears her saddest and most funeral look; and Irish piety and tradition spring, it has been said, from a fountain of tears. How far this melancholy tone causes the vague cravings, the imaginative dwelling on an unreal past, which have marked Irish political movements, we shall not seek to guess or determine. The high breeding of the Irish peasantry cannot fail to please even a chance visitor; and the purity of their domestic life, and the lasting strength of their family ties, can never fail to attract attention. The material condition of Ireland, too, presents points of no little interest; her agriculture has a variety of types which are seldom seen in England and Scotland; and if many signs of poverty exist, she is comparatively free from the blot of pauperism. A social inquirer will, moreover, find in the management of many Irish institutions a great deal to admire; and in some departments of local affairs Ireland is in advance of the rest of Great Britain. But we must stop here; and to those who have a few week's leisure at this holiday season we confidently say, "Go and see Ireland."

A SCOTCH ELOPEMENT.

The Edinburgh Courant says: A painful elopement case has occurred within the past few days, the parties involved occupying a highly respectable position in society. The delinquents are the wife of a colonel at present serving in India, and a Free Church missionary. The lady, who is said to be highly accomplished and of prepossessing appearance, had resided with her husband for some years in India, and shortly after the birth of her fifth child had come to Edinburgh and boarded herself and children with a respectable family in a village in the vicinity. In order, apparently, to further the education of her eldest boy, she engaged a Free Church divinity student as tutor, with whom, it appears, she became very intimate. Ultimately she removed from her lodgings in the village, and took up quarters near the residence of the tutor. By and by the student received an appointment as missionary to a station in an important town in the north, which he had not long occupied when he was followed by the lady. The intimate relations and frequent communications which took place between the parties became the subject of talk among the gossips of the town, but nothing of a scandalous nature was suspected until it was rumored that the lady and missionary had left town on the same day for the south. Inquiry was, of course, made by the friends of the parties, who were traced to London. It is said that they have gone to America, but nothing has yet been definitely ascertained in Edinburgh as to their whereabouts. The five children have been left behind. It is said that the lady will have £700 in her own right in the event of certain circumstances occurring. It is also said that the husband of the lady will arrive in Edinburgh about the beginning of next month, and that the case will then likely come before the law courts. The lady is said to be about thirty-five years of age, and the missionary is reported to be her junior by ten years.

WAR ELEPHANTS.

An article by M. Henri Gaidoz in the current number of the Revue des Deux Mondes, on the use of elephants in war, is written in that lucid and interesting style which is characteristic of the author. After sketching the history of the use of the elephant for warlike purposes from the time of Pyrrhus to that of Lord Napier, and summarizing the literature of the subject from Aristotle to Francis Garnier, with remarks on the elephant's temper and capacities, M. Gaidoz suggests that as the dromedary and carrier-pigeon have been utilized for military purposes, so also may the elephant. He argues that the experience of Inkerman and of the plateau of Avron shows that the employment of guns of heavy calibre may often decide the issue of a battle, and, while horses cannot be trusted to bring up the heavy artillery at a moment's notice, elephants can, as English experience in India testifies. He urges, therefore, that a certain number of batteries of guns drawn by elephants should be added to the French army, the elephants to be caught in Cochin-China, trained in Algeria, and then transported to the south of France where they would not suffer from the climate, and would be in readiness to act against the Germans at a moment's notice. M. Gaidoz meets the objection that may be brought against his proposals on the score of expense, health, practicability, and other grounds; but evidently despairs of his suggestion being realized, for "le peuple le plus spirituel de la terre en est en meme temps le plus routinier." We learn with some amusement that herds of elephants "adopt the monarchical principal, as is the case with all animals which form societies, man only excepted," and that in taming wild elephants we adopt "la methode pedagogique, preconisee par Lancaster;" but it is with different feelings that we read that if Livingstone had had an elephant to ride "he would not have marched for days in the marshes in which he sank to his waist, and would not have contracted the disease of which he died."

A YOUNG WOMAN'S REVENGE.

In another of a similar nature, which has just occurred at Messina, the assassin's price was twenty-five lire or francs, paid by a young lady to revenge herself upon a lover who declined "Love in a hut, with water and a crust." A young captain, Filomeno Genova by name, was quartered with his regiment, the Twenty-second Infantry, at Messina. In his rambles through the town he often observed, and was observed, by a young widow at the window of one of the houses. After a short time Captain Genova received a basket of fruit from the fair incognita, in return for which he sent flowers and sweetmeats, and, as a matter of course, presented himself to her family; but, when matrimony was spoken of, it appeared that the damsel had no fortune beyond her face. On this the captain withdrew his pretensions, on the plea that he was not rich, and that his pay was insufficient to justify him in taking a wife, and so matters went no further. Early in the course of the last month the young lady heard that her lover was about to leave Messina. "On what day do you start?" she asked him. He told her, inquiring at the same time why she desired to know. "That I may give you a keepsake you will never forget," she is reported to have replied. A few mornings before that fixed for his departure, Capt. Genova was walking along the seashore, when he was suddenly stabbed in the side. He turned upon his aggressor and pursued him till he took refuge in a modiste's shop, where he was captured. The Captain, covered with blood, was taken to the hospital, where, after a few days, he expired, his poor mother, who was looking forward to his return telegraphing three times a day for news of his state. The assassin confessed to having received only 25 lire for his work of blood.—[Letter from Rome.

HOW GEN. JACKSON BROKE UP A JOCKEY RACE IN TENNESSEE.

Judge Joseph Guild, after an absence of sixty years, recently returned to Erin, Houston county, Tennessee, to visit the scenes of his youth. A great reception was given him by the people, and he delivered a long address filled with remeniscences of his youth. Among other things he related the following incident in the life of Old Hickory. He said:

Many are the interesting scenes of Jackson's life which his biographer, Parton, has omitted and not brought to light. When a boy, I saw him scare and put to flight twenty thousand men. The occasion was this: Greyhound, a Kentucky horse, had beaten Double Head, a Tennessee horse, and they were afterwards matched for $5,000 a side, to be run on the Clover Bottom course. My uncle, Josephus H. Conn—who, by the death of my parents became one to me, giving me such education as I received—carried me on horseback behind him to see the race. He set me on the cedar fence and told me to remain till he returned. In those days not only counties but States, in full feather, attended the race course as a great National amusement, and the same is still kept up in France and England under the fostering care of each government. There must have been twenty thousand persons present. I never witnessed such fierce betting between the States. Money and negroes were put up. A large pound was filled with horses and negroes bet on the result of this race. The time had now arrived for the competitors to appear on the track. I heard some loud talking and looked down the track, and saw for the first time General Jackson riding slowly on a gray horse, with long pistols held in each hand. I think they were as long as my arm, and had a mouth that a ground squirrel could enter. In his wake followed my uncle Conn, Stokey, Donelson, Patton Anderson and several others as fierce as bull dogs. As General Jackson led the van and approached the judges' stand, he was rapidly talking and gesticulating. As he came by me he said that he had irrefragible proof that this was to be a jockey race; that Greyhound was seen in the wheat field the night before, which disqualified him for the race, and that his rider was to receive five hundred dollars to throw it off, and, by the Eternal God, he would shoot the first man who brought his horse upon the track; that the people's money should not be stolen from them in this manner. He talked incessantly, while the spittle rolled from his mouth and the fire from his eye. I have seen bears and wolves put at bay, but he was certainly the most ferocious looking animal that I had ever seen. His appearance and manner struck terror into the hearts of twenty thousand people. If they felt as I did, every one expected to be slain. He announced to the parties if they wanted some lead in their hides just bring their horses on the track, for, by the Eternal, he would kill the first man that attempted to do so. There was no response to this challenge, and after waiting some time, and they failing to appear, General Jackson said it was a great mistake in the opinion of some that he acted hastily and without consideration. He would give the scoundrels a fair trial and to that end he would constitute a court to investigate this matter who would hear the proof, and do justice to all parties. Thereupon he appointed a Sheriff to keep order, and five Judges to hear the case. Proclamations were made that the court was open and was ready to proceed to business, and for the parties to appear and defend themselves. Not appearing, General Jackson introduced the witnesses proving the bribery of Greyhound's rider, who was to receive five hundred dollars to throw off the race, having received $250 in advance, and that Greyhound had been turned into the wheat field the night before. He again called on the parties to appear and counteract this proof and vindicate their innocence. They failing to appear, General Jackson told the court that the proof was closed, and for them to render their judgment in the premises, which in a few moments was done in accordance with the facts proved. I was still on the fence forming one line of the large pound containing the property bet on the race. Each man was anxious to get back his property. Gen. Jackson waved his hand and announced the decision and said, "Now, gentlemen, go calmly and in order, and each man take his own property." When the word was given the people came with a rush. It was more terrible than an army with banners. They came bulging against the fence, and in the struggle to get over they knocked it down for hundreds of yards. I was overturned and nearly trampled to death. Each man got his property, and thus the fraudulent race was broken up by an exhibition of the most extraordinary courage. He did that day what it would have required two thousand armed men to have effected. All this was effected by the presence and action of one man, and without the drawing of one drop of blood. A certain knowledge that in one event streams of blood would have flown effected this great and worthy object.

A CALIFORNIA temperance association limits the beverages of its members to wine, beer and cider, "except when laboring under a sense of discouragement, and then whisky will be allowed."

DEMOCRITUS AT BELFAST.

(*See Report of Professor Tyndall's Inaugural Discourse to the British Association.*)

Tyndall, high-perched on Speculation's summit,
May drop his sounding line in Nature's ocean,
But that great deep has depths beyond his plummet,
The springs of law and life, mind, matter, motion.

Democritus imagined that the soul
Was made of atoms, spheric, smooth and fiery;
Plato conceived it as a radient whole—
A heavenly unit baffling man's inquiry.

Indolent gods, immeasurably bored,
Beyond the blast of Boreas and Eurus,
Too lazy Man to punish or reward,
Such was the Heaven conceived by Epicurus.

If, as the wide-observant Darwin dreams,
Man be development of the Ascidian,
Methinks his great deeds and poetic dreams
Scarce square with his molluscous pre-meridian.

But, even as Milton's demons, problem tossed,
When they had set their maker at defiance,
Still "found no end, in wandering mazes lost,"
So is it with our modern men of science.

Still in the "Open Sesame" of Law,
Life's master-key professing to deliver,
But meeting with deaf ear or scorn-clenched jaw,
Our question "Doth not law imply law-giver?"

Betwixt the Garden and the Portico,
Thou, vacillating *savant*, often flittest,
And when we seek the source of law to know,
Giv'st us a phrase, "survival of the fittest."

Pray who may be the fittest to survive,
The spark of thought for coming time to kindle,
The sacred fire of science keep alive?—
Plato, Agassiz, Humboldt, Huxley, Tyndall?

If Tyndall's last word be indeed the last—
Of Hope and Faith hence with each rag and tatter!
A black cloud shrouds our future as out past;
Matter, the wise man's God: the Crowd's—no Matter!

—[PUNCH.

THE KRATON AT ATCHIN.

THE TOMBS OF THE SULTANS.

A correspondent of the London Times gives the following interesting description of the Kraton at Atchin, recently captured by the Dutch:

"When the Dutch effected their entry they found no dwellings except those of a most miserable kind of bamboo and atap, dilapidated and dirty, the King's residence being no exception. All these were at once destroyed, and by degrees the whole arena has been effectually cleared and brought into some neatness, and is now in a great measure covered with the dwellings of the present occupants. The only substantial erections then existing remained intact, and consists of a small ramshackle wooden mosque, outside which hangs a massive iron bell about three feet in diameter; the powder magazine, which is a solid stone and mortar building some thirty feet square, with a small contiguous side chamber, and two walled enclosures containing respectively the tombs of the sultans and of their queens. The tombs of the sultans are oblong squares of masonry, varying from two to five feet high, the smaller ones being doubtless those of children dying young, and others of less magnificence than the few principal tombs would be of princes or other members of the royal family who have not reigned. Those of the sultans are decorated in high colors—blue, red and yellow—and are covered with carved inscriptions in the Arabic character, and surmounted by the usual pillar at either end, capped with the turban, as customary in the sepulchral monuments to men among Mohammedans. The tombs of the Queens are on the opposite side of the small stream which divides the Kraton very unequally from north to south, and again turning at a sharp angle, from east to west. These tombs are of similar form to the others, but smaller, and are not colored; and it is worthy of remark that the stonework is more finished, and especially in respect to the carving. One, evidently the most honored, has some very unsual square-pillared ornaments, with rich scrolled capitals surrounding the stone slabs, and these are most admirably executed in fine bronze, the four faces being covered with a series of inscriptions in Arabic character in high relief within a very beautiful border pattern. In both these tomb enclosures are planted, as usual, specimens of the sacred "waringen" tree, a sort of banyan which attains enormous size, and this might give some clue to the ages of some of the tombs (they bear no date); for in the Queen's enclosure there is one sepulchre embedded five feet in the actual growth of the buttressed stem of the gigantic tree which towers one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty feet overhead, and has a diameter of about sixteen feet at its base. The position of the tomb plainly indicates that the tree must have been very young, even if existing, when the tomb was placed there. There are a number of very splendid trees, mostly waringen, scattered over the whole area of the Kraton, and not a few giants of one hundred feet high and upwards are actually standing in the very ramparts.

USEFUL IN CLOSING UP.

A Washington county, (N. Y.) merchant had a son who was rather fast, and to encourage him to do better the father gave him an interest in his store. The young man at once devoted himself to business, and the success of the firm was marvellous. At the end of two months he was entrusted with $1,000 to go to Troy and purchase goods. In that wicked city he unfortunately fell in with some convivial friends, and together they made several days and nights of it, all at the young merchant's expense. Meantime the senior member of the firm received a letter from a "complaining friend" in Troy that his $1,000 was fast running down the neck of the junior partner. Furious, he dashed off these lines:

MY DEAR SON:—Unless you return tomorrow morning with the goods I will dis solve the partnership and close up the store.

The junior partner received this just as he was tossing off a gin cock-tail in the Troy House. He read it and then walking across the street to a hardware store ordered a hammer and a keg of tenpenny nails. Then he telegraphed to the senior partner:

MY DEAR FATHER:—I send, per express, a hammer and a keg of nail, which may be useful to you in closing up the store

A NAKED BRIDE.

By a strange perversion of legal principles it was supposed by our ancestors that whosoever married a widow who was an administratrix upon the estate of her deceased husband, represented insolvent, and should thereby possess himself of any property or thing purchased by the deceased husband, would become an executor *de son tort* and would thereby make himself liable to answer for the goods of his predecessor. Major Moses Joy became enamored of Mrs. Hannah Ward, widow of William Ward, who died in 1788, leaving an insolvent estate, of which Mrs. Ward was administratrix. To avoid the unpleasant penalties of the law, on the morning of her marriage with Major Joy, Mrs. Ward placed herself in a closet with a tire women, who stripped her of all her clothing, and when in a perfectly nude state she thrust her fair, round arm through a diamond hole in the door of the closet, the gallant Major clasped the hand of the buxom widow, and was married in due form by the jolliest parson in Vermont. At the close of the ceremony the tire woman dressed the bride in a complete wardrobe which the Major had provided and caused to be deposited in the closet of the commencement of the ceremony. She came out elegantly dressed in silk, satin and lace, and there was kissing all round.—[Montpelier Argus.

VARIETIES.

IT has been noticed that nothing makes a woman laugh so much as a new set of teeth.

A MAN is about to undertake a walk across the continent from Portland, Oregon, to New York.

"CHANGE cars" is what St. Louis boot-blacks say when they have finished polishing a brogan.

A NEW YORK doctor figures it out that an average woman sheds one barrel of tears in 40 years.

A PARIS paper announces the arrival of Mme. Woodhull, ex-candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

A FASHION writer says the only difference to be observed between toilets for little girls and big ones is in the length of the garments.

A TENNESSEE man wrote his will on a paper collar, and it passed safely through the courts although a little unhandy for filing.

IN Carbon county, Pa., lives a German seventy-three years old and the father of thirty children, the youngest of whom is four months old.

AT a recent Cape May juvenile ball two Philadelphia misses exhibited between them $25,000 worth of diamonds. They were sisters, and their mother used to take in washing.

CHILDREN are now wearing the chatelaine bag—little toddling girls from three to ten years of age. The bags are made of black silk heavily beaded and edged with lace.

GERANIUMS, if watered with liquid manure once or twice a week during the summer, will blossom profusely, and if the bed is shaded some during the hottest part of the day the better.

ACCORDING to a New York paper, an up-town jeweler in that city has for sale over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, belonging to ladies "occupying high social position."

PEOPLE in moderate circumstances, desirous of investing in diamonds, should visit a Paris jeweler's in the Rue de la Paix, where a breastpin, made of a single stone, is marked worth $100,000.

THE effects of ex-Minister Bancroft were recently landed in Baltimore from a German bark. They consisted of 110 boxes of furniture, 41 boxes of wine, two carriages, one piano and seven boxes of paintings.

SAN FRANCISCO has an ordinance forbidding the employment of female bartenders, or the attendance of females in saloons. The arrest of a woman for selling liquor over her own bar has brought up the question of the law's constitutionality.

MISS GILBERT, a blind lady, opened a blind school in a Holborn cellar, in London, for which she paid eighteen pence per week. She has now 1,000 pupils, whom she has taught to support themselves. They maintain the institution that gives them a home, an education, and an occupation.

GRANT has a stud of thirty-eight horses on his farm at Whitehaven, Mo., besides sixty-six horses belonging to other parties. Eight of the President's horses are to be entered at the approaching St. Louis Fair.

A GENTLEMAN who was on a journey became deeply engaged in thought, when a woman approached him and said: "Sir, can I open that window?" He slowly drawled out, "I suppose you can if you bring your whole mind to it." She quickly retorted, "None of your palaver, sir, for I am darned sick to my stomach."

A MILLINER who visited Paris last spring, was asked upon her return by one of her patrons who had reached the shady side of fifty, "if she did not bring out some bonnets suitable for old ladies?" "Why, madame," replied the dealer in fashionable headgear, "there are no old ladies in this age."

A TEN-YEAR old, boasting to his schoolmate of his father's accomplishments, put it thus: "My father can do almost anything. He's a notary public, and he's a 'pothecary, and can pull teeth, and he's a horse doctor, and he can mend wagons and things, and he can play the fiddle, and he's a jackass at all trades."

A WOMAN was placed on trial in the Chester (Pa.) court, last week, charged with disturbing a religious meeting by riotously eating peanuts. The evidence for the prosecution was that, although she was repeatedly requested to desist, she made a loud noise by her munching, and crushed the shells with her hands, declaring to the deacon that she should eat peanuts whenever she wanted to. The woman was discharged.

A CORRESPONDENT of The Alta California writes from the City of Mexico: "For many years Mexico has not enjoyed such perfect peace as at present, but it is not that peace upon which the welfare of a nation is built—it is almost the stillness of death. Everything is paralyzed—no trade, misery among most classes, and no political strife of any kind, except the local excitement of a few elections in which but little interest is taken. The only ambitious people in Mexico, apparently, are the few candidates for sundry governorships."

A NOVEL street car has been put in use in San Francisco. It is built somewhat in the shape of a baloon, and has ample seating capacity for fourteen persons. The car revolves on the wheels and saves the necessity of having a turn-table, and can be turned with ease, so that in case the street is blockaded, the driver can turn back at once on his return trip. The expense of a conductor will be saved on these cars, passengers dropping their fare in a box near the driver. The front is so arranged that the driver can sit down or stand at will. The car is a novel contrivance, is quite light, rides easy and comfortable, and will probably be sought for more than the cars at present in use, as they cannot be overcrowded.

Weekly Post.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Berks.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, of Greene,
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, of Philadelphia.
Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Congress, 23d District—ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
Senate, 43nd District—SAMUEL M'KELVY.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
Senate, 45th District—E. A. WOOD.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.
JOHN SWAN, W. P. BEADELL,
JOHN TITZEL.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
S. F. PATTERSON, J. M. CARSON,
JOS. HAYS, J. R. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
S. P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE,
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—J. K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

THE Democratic State Committee will meet at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE nomination of Judge Bedle for Governor of New Jersey, is a most excellent selection, and insures a Democratic triumph.

ONLY one year ago Senator Carpenter spoke of Louisiana as a State that has been "trodden beneath the foot of a Federal Judge."

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire, repudiates Grant and his corrupt crew by electing a Democratic Mayor and also both branches of Councils. The Democrats of that city have had nothing to say concerning its affairs since 1858, but times have changed and they will hereafter.

HENRY A. WISE is to be the Administration candidate for Congress in the Richmond, Virginia, District. There was a time when Henry was not considered strictly loyal. He it was that packed up John Brown's soul and sent it marching on. Let the colored brethren rally to his support.

IN 1872, the Republican majority in Maine was 17,216, this year it will fall below 10,000, on the Governor. In 1872 the aggregate majority for Congressmen was 18,393, this year it will be nearly 8,000 less. This would not seem to indicate that Radicalism is not gaining much even in its own Gibraltar.

ANOTHER of those "blessings" vouchsafed to us by the administration of General Grant comes to us in the following shape:

The Reading Eagle says that on and after Monday, 14th., the Philadelphia and Reading railroad in that city and along the line will be put on half time, working two weeks out of the month, at eight hours per day. A general stagnation of trade and business is the alleged reason for the stoppage.

IT is gratifying to find that the recent speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton displeases two Ring organs in this city—the Commercial and the Telegraph, because they were never known to endorse anything calculated to advance the interests of the people, provided, it had to be done by driving the present thieving administration from power.

THE Gazette, evidently in an unguarded moment, admits that "if the government leaves the Southern States to themselves the Republican officials will be driven out." We think this very likely, and for that reason the government seems determined not to leave the Southern States to themselves. The places of Republican officials are more important than the rights of the people, and yet this is called the best government the world ever saw.

THE KELLOGG USURPATION.

For the benefit of our Republican friends, and especially the Ring organs, which have gone into convulsions over the revolution in Louisiana, we reproduce some of the salient points of the report of the Senate Committee sent to New Orleans to investigate the condition of affairs, and which was submitted to the Senate last year as embodying the views of the Republican majority composing it. After a thorough review of the whole case, the Committee say:

We now come to the saddest chapter in this melancholy business—the interference of Federal authority with the affairs of the State of Louisiana. . . . . It is impossible to conceive of a more irregular, illegal and in every way inexcusable act on the part of a Judge. Conceding the power of *the Court* to make such an order, the Judge, *out of Court*, had no more authority to make it than the Marshal. It has not even the form of a judicial process. It was not sealed, nor was it signed by the Clerk, and had no more legal effect than an order issued by any private citizen. . . . . Should Congress adjourn without making any provision for he case, one of two things must result: Either collision and bloodshed between the adherents of the two governments, or the President must continue the support of the Federal authority to the Kellogg government. The alternative of civil war or the maintenance, by military power, of a State government not elected, is exceedingly embarrassing.

This is the *status* of the Kellogg usurpation as fixed by a Republican Committee of the Senate, and spread before the people, the President and Congress. Kellogg's only claim to the office of Governor rested solely on the illegal order of a Judge, which, the Committee say, had no more legal force than an order issued by any private citizen. Yet upon the strength of this invalid order, President Grant recognized Kellogg and his fellow-conspirators as the "constituted authorities," and upheld them and continues to uphold them with the Federal army as against the legally elected State government.

As a fitting comment upon the above report and the action of the President in recognizing and upholding a bogus and usurping government, we quote from the speech of Senator Carpenter in the Senate on the 27th of February, 1873, when Senate Bill No. 1621 "To establish a government in Louisiana Republican in form," was under consideration (Appendix to Congressional Globe, Pages 198—211.) During his exhaustive review of the question, Mr. Carpenter said:

"Mr. President—It is difficult to restrain the indignation which such conduct on the part of a Federal Judge naturally inspires. The order was issued for no purpose but to control the organization of a State Legislature, a thing altogether beyond the power of any Federal tribunal, or the United States themselves, to accomplish. It was issued in open and shameless defiance of all law, and in utter disregard of the line of demarcation between Federal and State jurisdiction. And I will not trust myself longer to dwell upon this most reprehensible usurpation. . . . . Why does it [Federal non-interference] result that the McEnery government is to be recognized? Simply because it is conceded on all hands—the Senator [Morton] himself concedes—that the returns which have been made show that government to be elected. There is nothing to show that Kellogg is elected—nothing whatever. It is conceded he was not. . . . . If you withdraw your protection, stand back and leave the matter to settle itself, one of two things must follow—bloodshed in that State, in which the colored population are to be slaughtered like sheep on the streets, or your President must do as he says in his message: he must stand by the government which he has recognized, because the Federal courts set it up, and OUR PARTY; it is perhaps not entirely Senatorial to distinguish between the Government and the PARTY; but, Mr. President, THE FACT IS THAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS ANSWERABLE TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY FOR THE CONDUCT OF THIS BUSINESS AND WE ARE ANSWERABLE TO OUR CONSTITUENTS, TO OUR CONSCIENCES, AND TO OUR GOD FOR OUR PART IN IT.

"If we leave the President with this responsibility upon his shoulders, we virtually compel him to stand by that SHAM and FRAUD through the Summer and through four years. WE SHALL HEAR FROM IT; and I wish to know, and I will thank the honorable Senator from Indiana, as I see he is about to reply to me, to tell me what reason or excuse I shall render to the people of Wisconsin, for such a course on the part of a Republican Congress in a great emergency like this?

Congress refused to give the people of Louisiana relief, or allow them a chance to peacefully and legally right their own wrongs, and Grant has been and is upholding this SHAM and FRAUD, and we have the result before us. "THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS ANSWERABLE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY FOR THE CONDUCT OF THIS BUSINESS;" and they shall not escape the awful responsibility of their crimes of omission and commission. We leave the Radical leaders to the judgment pronounced upon them by Senator Carpenter.

WHAT WE BELIEVE.

We believe the "Republican party, since its accession to power, has violated the Federal Constitution and degraded the judiciary, prostrated industry, plundered the people, usurped power, loaned its credit to corporations without constitutional sanction, fostered corporations to the detriment of the agricultural interests of the country, introduced frauds and corruption into the department of the Government and among its officeholders, and failed to dismiss them when exposed and convicted; appointed spies and informers to oppress the business interests of the country, increased taxation till labor can hardly live, business prosper, trade and commerce earn their fair rewards, or manufacturers continue their operations, overawed and ignored the civil power and set up the army as the exponent of the law; invaded and subverted the sovereign rights of the State, revived the sedition laws, and by Federal legislation attempted to destroy the liberty of the press; dominated the white by the negro race in some States, and by its proposed civil rights bill made a war of races imminent; therefore charging these offences on the Republican party, we call on all honest and upright citizens to redress them by so voting in November as to produce a change, expel their authors and abettors from all places of public trust and confidence."

NOT CHEERFUL.

The "oldest" is persuaded that the State Ring ticket has made its election sure by its surrender to the Temperance party, having induced one of the candidates on the State Temperance ticket to withdraw, "Averring that the true interest of temperance required support for the Republican party." We have not been advised of the retirement of the Temperance ticket in this county on the ground, that the election of Gerwig, Onslow, Jeremy, Wainwright, or any other man on the Republican ticket, would advance the cause of temperance. To be sure, the Gazette does admit a few draw backs to the general hope, as follows:

The only element that carries an unfavorable look is an apparent inertia—a lack of interest in politics generally, and in this canvass particularly, that brings doubt and uncertainty. While all this may be changed as the canvass progresses, yet for some reason there is a very evident lack of interest at the present time. To some extent, the condition of business will account for this. So absorbed are those involved in business complications, that they care very little for politics. There are side complications, in several agitations in progress, that more or less absorb the attention of the people.

The condition of business certainly will account largely for the lack of interest in pushing forward a ticket made by the Ring and for its benefit. The good times promised are not here nor likely to arrive in time to help the success of a lot of office holders and aspirants, whose whole effort has been and is, to increase taxes, that they may fatten upon the spoils. Men are asking why is business stagnant and enterprise inactive, and labor suffering and men bankrupted and women starving? "Why are iron producers idle, coal miners striking against reduced wages and the farmers complaining of the prices of shoes and clothes and utensils?" Let the Ring leaders of the Republican party answer.

"POOR LOUISIANA."

Never was this phrase more applicable to that State than at the present moment. At an early hour yesterday morning the Metropolitan Police and the Kellogg militia with arms, arsenals and the State House surrendered to Acting Gov. Penn, who claims and justly, too, to have been elected in 1872, while the usurper Kellogg took refuge in the Custom House, under the protection of Federal bayonets. Later in the day the President issued his proclamation, commanding the people to disperse, and recognizing Kellogg as Governor. This places the issue squarely between the United States and the Penn government, and it would be folly to suppose that the latter can stand before the former. It is a question of force, into which no question of right or law enters, and the weaker must go to the wall.

Goaded to desperation by the crimes of the Kellogg usurpation, the people of Louisiana rose to install what they believed to be their legally elected State government. It is not pretended by any sensible man that Kellogg has the shadow of a title to the office he holds, and a Republican Committee of the Senate declared it to be a "usurpation supported by force," while both Houses of Congress declared the election returns under which Kellogg claims to hold his office as a fraud when passing upon Pinchback's claim to a seat in the Senate and the House. But as foul and corrupt and infamous and tyrannical as was the Kellogg government it was unwise for the people to attempt by violence to depose him and his co-conspirators. It would have been better for Louisiana and the whole country to have awaited the slow process of the ballot-box and a returning sense of reason and justice.

True, the people had no guaranty that their rights would be respected, or that their recorded will at the ballot-box would be recognized, for the infamous tyrant Kellogg and his tools were laying plans to continue themselves in office by fraud and violence, and for two years almost the people of the State had appealed in vain to the President and Congress for relief, protection and justice, only to be turned away with contemptuous coldness, but they have only rendered their condition more hopeless, for now they have fallen under the ban of Kellogg, and the firey indignation of the Radical leaders who have been praying and hoping for something like this to fan into new life the rapidly dying embers of partisan hate and bigotry.

There is no necessity for reviewing the long list of wrongs and outrages suffered by the people of Louisiana under carpet-bag rule. It is but a repetition of the unhappy fate of Poland and Ireland. The Kellogg usurpation is to continue, backed by the iron hand of a President who cannot leave his Long Branch orgies long enough to inform himself of the situation of affairs, or do justice to American citizens. This outbreak and this new proclamation by the President, are but the natural sequence of his first position when he placed the usurper Kellogg in power in defiance of the will of the majority of the people. That he should sustain him even in defiance of the verdict of Congress, is but natural. Upon the President and Congress rests the whole responsibility. Having instituted and upheld a bogus and usurping government, they cannot escape the awful responsibility of everything that may flow therefrom, and the blood that reddened Canal street on Monday, will leave its damning mark in Washington, and blur and blacken the pages of Radical history.

The voice of the people of the whole land has been for peace, and peace can only be maintained where justice is done. Justice has been promised to the people of Louisiana in the future, but while and since that promise was made, crime has been enthroned, and a usurping Governor has been upheld at Washington. A despairing people resorted to revolution, and unwisely too, but human nature can be overtaxed. The Democracy of the North, nay, the Democracy of the nation, distinctly disclaim all resort to violence to redress political wrongs, while there remains the slightest glimmer of hope for a peaceful solution. The people of Louisiana, forgetting a proper spirit of patience, have thrown and lost, without even getting a respectful hearing upon the justice of their cause.

ASTONISHED!

We are greatly astonished at the Republican press, in New York, criticising the willingness of the Democracy to nominate Tilden for Governor, because he opposed the Tweed Ring, and helped to prosecute him. The mere fact that such a challenge is issued is an inducement, as the recognition of the fact that he did all the meritorious things ascribed to him is an argument in favor of his election that can be used with great force in the canvass. It is not usually considered shrewd to manufacture ammunition for your adversaries. —Gazette.

Of course not, the Gazette has always considered it more shrewd to manufacture lies concerning its opponents. The truth usually disturbs t and hence its grumbling at its more outspoken and truthful contemporaries.

TAX, tax, tax,
This is the song of the Ring,
Tax, tax, tax,
Morning and night they sing,
Tax, tax, tax,
While the people starve and groan,
Tax, tax, tax,
To faten the Ring alone.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Republicans will not be so anxious to admit Colorado Territory as a State, now that it has gone Democratic.

THE Republicans of South Carolina have declared for a third term for Grant Negroes run the machine in that State.

THE Ripon Commonwealth thanks God that Grant has ordered troops to the South for the purpose of sustaining the outrages of his carpet baggers and plunderers.

THE St. Louis Times reminds Grant that he had better enjoy the sea breeze while he can, as there will be a Western breeze for him directly that he will find it hard and unhealthy to breathe.

GOV. LEWIS, of Alabama, the Republican incumbent and candidate for re-election, is credited with the opinion that "the Republicans cannot carry Alabama." The Civil Rights bill is the reason why.

SENATOR SPENCER, of Alabama, is charged with having told one of his outrage men to "take all your strongest letters to Grant. Read passages from them to him, and tell him they are a sample of your daily mail."

THE New York Sun speaks of New York and Washington as "the most robbed of our Northern cities." We deny it. Philadelphia in the last few years has been more robbed than either.—Philadelphia Sunday Press.

THE Democracy of Union county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, John C. Smith, of Lewisburg; Commissioner, David Leiby, of Kelly; District Attorney, D. W. Cox, of Lewisburg; Prothonotary, H. H. Musser, of Hartley; Surveyor, John A. Gundy, of East Buffalo; Auditor, Thompson Bower, of Gregg.

THE Convention of Southern Republicans called to meet in Chattanooga this week is expected to express the consuming desire of the party in that section for the election of President Grant to a third term. Its ostensible purpose, of course, is to exchange views on the recent outbreaks of lawlessness in the South.

THE following States—nineteen in number—are to choose United States Senators the coming winter, viz; Vermont, Maine, Indiana, Nebraska, West Virginia, Louisiana, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

THE candidates for Congress against Garfield, in the Nineteenth Ohio District, are: R. H. Hurlburt, bolting Republican, of Willoughby, Lake county; Daniel B. Woods, Democrat, of Warren, Trumbull County; Dr. J. Price, Prohibition, of Randolph, Portage County. The Prohibitionists polled 1,089 votes in the district last year.

FIFTY sensible colored men organized a club in New Orleans last week and passed the following:

Resolved, That the carpet-bagger is the curse of the State, and has caused all the trouble between us and the white people by alarming us in times past with foolish and lying tales of his own invention, by which he has succeeded in robbing and plundering both races."

THE Radical rule in Louisiana has so demoralized the labor and destroyed the levee system by misapplying the fund provided to keep the levees in repair, that the receipts of sugar at New Orleans has decreased from 459,000 hogsheads in 1861 to 89,000 for the present year. This is but an example. The other industries of the State show a similar decline.

COMMENTING on Judge Poland's "If I had known that Dennison was running, etc." the New York Tribune says: "Like many other statesmen, including the official dog-catchers, the Judge did not know there was anything the matter with him until he woke up dead. He says he should not have been a candidate if he had known Mr. Dennison was running. He knows it now."

We refer a Monongahela city correspondent to THE POST of Friday last, wherein the Commercial's slanders on the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, Justus F. Temple, are fully answered. The falsehoods of the Ring organ were concocted for the purpose of damaging Mr. Temple and keep the State Treasurer, who is also part owner of the Commercial, out of the clutches of an honest Auditor General.

THE election of a Democrat to Congress in Colorado is explained by the Ring organs as simply a Republican protest against the appointment of Governor McCook. The Denver News, which bolted the Republican party when the McCook nomination was made, says of the election: "The appointment of McCook has borne its natural fruits in the election of a Democrat to Congress. Mr. Patterson's election is a protest of the people against Grant, McCook, and the carpet-baggers. We hope the President is satisfied."

SENATOR HAMLIN'S friends in Maine are said to be getting nervous about his return. The prospects for packing the Legislature in his favor are very uncertain since this is a bad year to keep men within the party lines. The Hamlin leaders held a meeting for consultation at Bangor recently, and after making a careful canvass of the situation they could make out only a majority of one in favor of their candidate; and to do this they were obliged to include all the doubtful men. In the representative districts the situation is no more promising, as a large number which a few weeks ago were counted sure for Hamlin have since chosen anti-Hamlin delegates.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

JOHNSTOWN citizens are effected with the typhoid fever.

ONE dollar per barrel is the price of water in Plymouth, Fayette county.

SIXTY-ONE tracts of land are to be offered at Sheriff's sale in Mercer county on the 21st inst.

THE Pottstown Iron Company shipped a day or two ago, 490 kegs of nails to Yokohama, Japan.

OVER seven thousand perches of stone have already been used in the foundations of the Centennial buildings.

MR. SAMUEL SHAFFER of Butler placed three potato bugs in a bottle early last spring which are said to be living yet.

ONE night recently the office of Squire Miles of Danville was entered by burglars and among articles stolen was a Bible.

THE Butler Herald says: The peach crop in this country was nevermore abundant, and the same may be said of other fruits.

PETER BROWN of Hemlock Cambria county sustained a broken arm and a fractured skull while wrestling one day last week.

MR. J. MILLINGER of Greece city Butler county, was recently bitten by a rattlesnake while fishing. It is thought he will not recover.

MR. JOHN BELL, of Woodcock township, Crawford county, was robbed of $400 a few nights ago by a hired man, who is still at large.

PETER DURST, who for thirty years had acted as sexton at Sunbury, and during that time buried hundreds of people, was buried himself last week.

MR. JOHN CAIN, of Allegheny township, Cambria county, was on Saturday last kicked in the abdomen by a horse and dangerously though not fatally injured.

MISS. KATE BREAST fell from a swing near Bethel coal banks Greenville, Mercer county, on Thursday of last week and had her thigh broken and her face badly smashed.

MRS. IGNATIUS BITER of Munster township, Cambria county fell from a loft in the barn a distance of twenty feet one day last week, sustaining a fracture of several ribs besides injuring of not breaking her breast bone.

FROM the Altoona Sun: A petrified rat was found between the plaster and weatherboarding of an old house Alderman Poffenberger was engaged in tearing down, one day last week, on Eighth avenue, this city.

A TRAMP printer named Allen Greene was killed at at Altoona on Wednesday night last. He was riding on a coal car when the bottom gave way, precipitating him upon the track. The train passed over him mangling him horribly.

THE Johnstown Tribune of the 19th inst; says The Steel Blooming Mill of the Cambria Works started into operation this morning, and the converting department will resume this evening. By the new system of forcing pumps that have been erected during the past two weeks the Steel Works are now independent of the water works, and future stoppages from low water in the reservoir are thus obviated.

SAYS the Clearfield Journal: Last week Edward Albert's saw mill on Morgan's Run, in Boggs township, was burned, together with about 400,000 feet of pine boards and 100,000 feet of hemlock lumber. Mr. Albert had set a pile of slabs near the mill on fire which eventually worked its way to the mill and the lumber yard, all of which were reduced to ashes, and thus removing another half million feet from the market.

THE Lehigh Valley Iron Company have sunk four shafts on the Lehigh Mountain at Zionsville, each of which is three hundred feet long and ends at a depth of one hundred feet below the surface, in a magnetic vein of ore fourteen feet thick. The ore taken from these mines amount to about eight hundred tons per month, and the Allentown Chronicle states that it is considered the best ore in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM PENN.

General Davis of Bucks county, Pennsylvania in a recent article on the founder of Pennsylvania remarks:

The world, generally, has a mistaken idea of William Penn. This in some measure arises from West's outlandish painting of him at the somewhat apocraphal Elm tree treaty, which is brought to the attention of Pennsylvania children in their early youth. He is represented as an old, broad-faced, very fat, and clumsy-looking person, as though he had been born and brought up in his ancestral broad-brim and shad-belly. He was an entirely different sort of personage. He was an accomplished and elegant gentleman, polite and refined, and conversant with the usages of the most polished society of that time. He was reared in the midst of luxury, surrounded with all the appliances of wealth, and educated in all the politeness of that polished age. He wore his sword like a true cavalier, and his portrait at the age of 23 shows him to have been a handsome young man. When he came to Pennsylvania, in 1682, he was only thirty-eight years old, just in his prime, and instead of being the dumpy figure West paints him, he was tall and elegant in person, with a handsome face and polished manners. Neither was he an austere ascetic, but indulged in the innocent pleasures of life, and enjoyed the good things which God had placed at his hand, to be enjoyed by his creatures. He was in the truest sense a Christian gentleman, and an enlightened lawgiver far in advance of his day and generation.

A DEATH GASP.

A GLARING LIE TO INDUCE DISGUSTED REPUBLICAN VOTERS TO RETAIN A THIEVING RING IN POWER.

[From the Cameron-Mackey-Errett-Commercial.]

The Republican party in Louisiana has a clear majority of from twenty to thirty thousand, principally composed of peaceable and law-abiding citizens, while the Democracy is largely made up of desperadoes, who kept quiet, inoffensive people in constant peril of their lives, and have sworn to carry the next election or die. There is, in fact, a second rebellion in that State, more murderous and vindictive than the first. The people of Pennsylvania are called upon to do their part in checking it. And it is to be first admonished through the medium of the ballot.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

ARKANSAS RADICAL CONVENTION.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., September 15.—The Democratic State Convention organized permanently by the election of Jacob Vanatta Chairman, with the usual complement of officials.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions, through ex-Governor Randolph, reported a series of lengthy resolutions:

First—In favor of rigid restriction of the Government expenses, both State and national.

Second—Favoring equal political rights for all men, condemning acts of violence and lawlessness enacted by adventurers in some of the States.

Third—In favor of the restoration of gold and silver as the only true basis of the currency of the country.

Fourth—Advocating a tariff for revenue and in favor of revenue reform.

Fifth—Opposition to the Civil Rights bill as detrimental to the cause of education and fatal to the race in whose interest it is ostensibly required.

Sixth—Repeal of the gag law.

Seventh—Opposition to the government of municipalities by legislative commissions.

Eighth—Opposition to a third Presidential term.

Ninth—Sympathizing with laborers out of employment.

Tenth—Claiming to have contributed by Democratic votes to the passage of the general railroad law.

Eleventh—Holding that corporations should be held to a faithful performance of their duty to the public.

Twelfth—Illegal issue of paper promises or inforced payment of wages is an unjustifiable imposition and tends to monopoly of trade.

TWELVE REASONS ASSIGNED FOR A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Then follow twelve reasons why the Republican administration is no longer entitled to the confidence of the people. Resolutions were adopted.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Convention then called for nominations. All the counties were named. Judge Bedle, of Hudson county, was unanimously elected, except Camden, which cast three votes for Charles Haight, and Hudson, which cast two votes for John N. Bird. Haight was withdrawn, and the nomination of Judge Bedle was made unanimous. After making provision for a committee to inform Judge Bedle of his nomination, and for the appointment of a State Central Committee, the Convention adjourned.

NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION TO MEET TO-DAY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 15.—The city is full of delegates to the Democratic Convention which meets to-morrow. The feeling between the friends of Samuel J. Tilden and those friends of Judge Church who held a meeting at Albany last week is very bitter, and they are indulging in mutual recriminations. The feeling to-night is so strong and unrelenting that it is possible the nomination may fall upon an entirely new name one not yet mentioned at all. Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, has been mentioned this evening quite frequently as one upon whom the Convention could harmonize its differences. The trouble seems to be exclusively between the New York City delegation and those who held the recent meeting at Albany. Country delegates decline being driven into the quarrel.

SYRACUSE, September 16.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and at about half-past twelve o'clock Joseph Warren, Secretary of the State Committee, called the Convention to order, when Senator John C. Jacobs was chosen temporary chairman.

The Convention organized permanently to-night by the choice of Gen. Lester B. Faulkner as Chairman with the usual complement of officers. The Convention remained in session until a late hour awaiting the report of the Committee on Credentials, the time being passed in listening to speeches from various members, the tone of all being in sympathy with the South, denunciating the course of the Federal Government toward the Southern States, and some talked of specie payments. The Committee on Credentials finally reported. The report was adopted and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

ARKANSAS.

THE ARKANSAS RADICAL CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, September 15.—The Republican State Convention met at the hall of the House of Representatives at twelve o'clock to-day.

Senator Clayton, chairman of the Republican Central Committee called the Convention to order. J. H. Johnson, colored was elected temporary chairman and Frank Silverman temporary secretary and a Committee on Credentials was appointed when the Convention took a recess for one hour.

On reassembling, the committee reported and speeches were made by S. M. Barnes, W. H. Gray (colored) and E. W. Kimball in opposition to the new Constitution. During Mr. Gray's speech, he read a paper purporting to be a dispatch from New Orleans stating that Gen. Longstreet and 45 men were killed to-day. The reading of this document created great excitement in the Convention and on the streets. The speakers denounced the late Constitutional Convention a revolutionary body.

LITTLE ROCK, September 16.—The Republican State Convention effected a permanent organization last night by electing Senator S. M. Dorsey as President and W. W. Orrick Secretary.

A resolution was introduced and referred, congratulating Governor Kellogg and the Republicans of Louisiana on the President's proclamation.

The Convention then adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

On re-assembling the committee appointed for that purpose, through the chairman, Judge McClure, presented a lengthy address to the country, which will make about five ordinary newspaper columns. The address starts out with—That the Constitution makes no provision for the calling of a Constitutional Convention, consequently the acts of the late Convention were revolutionary, null and void; that Baxter was not Governor at the time the Legislature convened which called the Convention, consequently he had no right to call the same; even if the Legislature had been called together by a lawful Executive, it was an illegal body, in that thirty-three members of the House and six in the Senate were given seats where vacancies had not occurred, neither by death nor resignation.

The only way to change the organic law is by the mode laid down by the Constitution. The General Assembly attempted to create a body for that purpose unknown to the Constitution. Whether this can be done or not is a question for Congress to determine. In the struggle now being made, every State in the Union is interested. If Arkansas can change her government in this manner, every State in the Union can do the same. On the side of Baxter is arranged the most vindictive rebels of the South, formerly Ku Klux, to-day members of the White League. When Congress is informed of this fact that members of the call for the Convention, the officers appointed by Baxter and the Democratic nominees for State officers were nearly all members of the Confederate army, and now seek to organize a government of rebels at the South, we have no doubt but a loyal Congress will hold the justness of the cause presented by the loyal men of Arkansas.

The address was ordered published.

Lengthy resolutions were adopted covering about two columns. They pledge fidelity to the Republican party, deny the authority of Elisha Baxter to act as Governor and assert that Brooks is the legal Executive. That the election provision in the new constitution is meant as an instrument of intimidation in the approaching election; that the Constitutional Convention was a conspiracy of the White League, Ku Klux and leaders of the Lost Cause to overthrow the reconstructed Government; the Chattanooga Convention of Southern Republicans is approved of; the United States Senate is thanked for the passing of the Civil Rights bill and our representatives urged to vote for the same; that it is the duty of Congress to see that the Southern States are governed by officers of their own selection.

About thirty delegates were appointed to the Chattanooga Convention of Southern Republicans, which meets on the 13th of October.

After the appointment of a State Central Committee and the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Convention adjourned sine die without nominating any ticket for State officers under the new Constitution.

Senator Clayton and Hon. Jos. Brooks make speeches to-night on the action of the Convention.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DISSATISFIED COLORED REPUBLICANS.

CHARLESTON, September 16.—The colored citizens of Charleston, who are dissatisfied with the nomination of Chamberlin, have issued a call for a mass meeting to-morrow night to endorse the movement for the nomination of an independent Republican State ticket in the interest of honest government. The movement is developing great strength in many counties especially in the upper portion of the State.

TENNESSEE.

RADICAL STATE CONVENTION—A HITCH IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS RESOLUTION.

CHATTANOOGA, September 16.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. H. H. Harrison of Nashville was elected permanent President.

The Committee on Resolutions were out from three until six o'clock. A debate sprang up on the third resolution dodging the civil rights issue, which may continue all night. Colored members are determined to force a square action. They do not care for mixed schools or social equality, but insist on equal accommodations in cars, hotels, steamboats, &c.

AFRICAN DELEGATES NOT ALLOWED TO PROTEST AGAINST CIVIL RIGHTS RESOLUTION.

After the reassembling of the Convention, a substitute was adopted on Civil Rights, and resolutions were adopted without allowing African delegates to protest. The resolutions as adopted reaffirm the Philadelphia platform of 1872, endorse the system of national banks, favor free national banking, and a return to specie payment.

The third resolution reads:

We are in favor of the full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, rights and privileges by all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States without regard to race, creed or color and at the same time we deem it unnecessary and unwise to attempt by congressional legislation or otherwise to compel as between such races, creeds or colors. Joint exercise of such accommodations, advantages, rights or privileges. We recognize the principle, which is older than our Constitution, that every man's house is his castle, and that under our government every citizen, white or black, has a right to bear arms in conformity to law and to express his opinion without interference or molestation.

Horace Maynard was then nominated for Governor by acclamation. He accepted the nomination and made a speech endorsing the civil rights bill as passed by the Senate, and announcing that he would make a thorough canvass.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

MILWAUKEE, September 15.—The Democrats of the First District to-day nominated Hon. N. D. Pratt of Racine, for Congress.

DETROIT, Mich., September 15.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eighth District, held at Bay City, to-day, nominated Geo. F. Lewis of Saginaw.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—The bolters from the Third Congressional District Republican Convention have nominated Benj. L. Berry.

CLEVELAND, O., September 15.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Twentieth District to-day, renominated Hon. Richard C. Parsons by acclamation.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—The Democrats of the Seventeenth Illinois District, in a Convention which met in East St. Louis to-day, unanimously nominated Col. W. R. Morrison for re-election to Congress.

CHICAGO, September 16.—The Democratic Convention of the Eleventh Illinois District, at Road House, yesterday, nominated Scott Wike, of Pike county, defeating R. M. Knapp, the present incumbent.

DETROIT, Mich., September 16.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second District to-day nominated Hon. J. J. Robinson of Washtenaw county.

UTICA, N. Y., September 16.—Ellis H. Roberts was to-day unanimously renominated for Congress on a platform favoring immediate steps towards resumption of specie payment, and opposing a Presidential third term.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., September 16.—The Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District, after a two days' session, to-day nominated on the 134th ballot Hon. Henry S. Magoon of Lafayette county.

RICHMOND, Va., September 16.—A Convention of Republican delegates from the Third District to-day nominated Rush Burgess, United States Internal Revenue Collector, for Congress. There is a split in the party and another Convention is called for October 7th by the friends of J. A. Smith, the present incumbent. Burgess, in a speech accepting the nomination said he intended to present his claims to the Convention of the 7th proximo, and if not endorsed by that body he would withdraw from the contest.

CARPENTER SPEAKS.

Annual Address at the Union Fair at Ripon.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., September 16.—Senator Matt. H. Carpenter delivered at five o'clock to-day the annual address at the Union Fair. During the progress of the speech he referred to the power of the legislature to govern corporations of its own and in which he contended that they have. He concluded with:

"The power of the Legislature to control railroads must never be abandoned by the people. That principle once established and conceded by all, then the details of such legislation should be so arranged, and will be, as to do complete justice both to the companies and to the people."

[Extracts from another speech by the Senator, and which, at this time, most interests the people, are given in our editorial columns.—ED. POST.]

LOUISIANA.

The Downtrodden People Now Demand Their Rights.

THE USURPER ASKED TO ABDICATE

He Refuses to Receive the Committee

Proclamation of Lieut. Gov. Penn Calling Out the Militia.

TROOPS ORGANIZING

Conflict in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—In response to a call for a mass meeting on Canal street this morning, to protest against the seizure of arms of private citizens, men began to assemble about ten o'clock, and by eleven o'clock the broad sidewalks of the great thoroughfare were filled for several squares. Many stores are closed, and there seems to be a very general suspension of business. At this hour, twelve M., addresses are being delivered from the base of the Clay statue.

TEXT OF CALL FOR THE CANAL STREET MEETING.

The following is a call, signed by fifty business men and firms under which the Canal street meeting of to-day assembled:

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS: For nearly two years you have been the silent but indignant sufferers of outrage after outrage heaped upon you by an usurping government; one by one your dearest rights have been trampled upon; until at last, in the supreme height of its insolence, this mockery of a Republican government has dared even to deny you that right, so solemnly guaranteed by the very Constitution of the United States which, in article 2 of the amendments declares that the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed. In the same instrument, to whose inviolate perpetuity our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, it was also declared that even Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people to peacefully to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. It now remains for us to a certain whether this right any longer remains to us. We therefore call upon you on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1874, to close your places of business without a single exception, and at eleven o'clock a. m. to assemble at the Clay statue on Canal street, and in tones loud enough to be heard thoughout the length and breadth of the land, declare that you are right and ought to and mean to be free.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE MEETING.

The Canal street meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, At a general election held in Louisiana on the 4th day of November, 1872, Jno. McEnery was elected Governor by a majority of near 10,000 over his opponent Wm. P. Kellogg, and D. P. Penn, Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 15,000 over his opponent, C. C. Antoine, and

Whereas, By fraud and violence they seized the executive chair, and from time to time by other irregular, fraudulent and violent acts, in the face of the report of the Committee of the Senate of the United States, appointed to investigate the affairs of Louisiana; that the existing government of the State is an usurpation, the result of violent abuse of the judicial functions and sustained by force. W. P. Kellogg has continued himself in power to the gross wrong and outrage of the people of the State of Louisiana, and to the imminent danger of Republican institutions throughout the entire country, and

Whereas, With a view to controlling and determining the results of the approaching election to be held in Louisiana in November next, he has, under an act known as the Registration act, and passed for the purpose of defeating the popular will, secured to himself and his party the power of denying to bona fide citizens, whose applications before the Courts for a mandamus to compel the Assistant Supervisors to enroll and register them has been refused, the registration law, in deeds punishing the Courts if they dare to take cognizance of such appeals, and

Whereas, By false and infamous misrepresentations of the feelings and motives of our people, he has received the promise of aid from the Federal army placed at the orders of the Attorney General of the United States, and subject to the calls of United States Marshals for the purpose of overawing our State, and controlling the election, and

Whereas, In the language of the call for the meeting one by one of our dearest rights have been trampled upon, and at last, on the supreme height of its insolence, this

MOCKERY OF A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

has dared even to deny that right so solemnly guaranteed by the very Constitution of the United States, which, in article II of the amendments declares that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed on, therefore

Be it resolved, That we reaffirm solemnly the resolutions adopted by the white people of Louisiana in Convention assembled at Baton Rouge on the 24th of August, 1874, that the white people of Louisiana have no desire to deprive the colored people of any rights to which they are entitled; that W. P. Kellogg is a mere usurper and we denounce him as such; that his government is arbitrary, unjust and oppressive, and can only maintain itself through Federal interference; that election and registration laws, under which this election is being conducted were intended to perpetuate the usurpation by depriving the people, and especially our naturalized citizens, of an opportunity to register and vote, and, therefore, in the name of the citizens of New Orleans, now in mass-meeting, and of the people of the State of Louisiana, whose franchise has been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and whose rights and liberties have been outraged and trampled upon, we demand of W. P. Kellogg his immediate abdication.

Resolved, That a committee of five be immediately appointed by the chairman, who shall be a member of said committee, to wait on Mr. W. P. Kellogg to present to him these resolutions, to demand of him an immediate answer, and to report the result of such interview to this meeting.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED WAIT ON THE USURPER.

A committee of five appointed by the Canal street mass meeting called at the Executive office about noon. The Governor not being present, Brigadier General Dibble of the Governor's staff received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman, said they had called as a committee to interview the Governor. General Dibble said he would carry the fact to the Governor. After a brief absence he returned and made a reply, which, at the request of Mr. Marr, was reduced to writing as follows:

KELLOGG REFUSES TO RECEIVE THE COMMITTEE.

I have communicated with the Governor and he directs me to say to you that he must decline to receive any communication from a committee appointed by the mass meeting assembled in Canal street. He does so, I am instructed to say, because he has definite and accurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men in different parts of the city which are met at the call which convened the mass meeting which you represent. He regards this as a menace and he will receive no communition under such circumstances. He furthermore directs me to say that should the people assemble peaceably without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from them, or entertain any petition addressed to the government. I have received and answered you, gentlemen, as a member of his staff.

[Signed] HENRY C. DIBBLE,
Brigadier and Judge Advocate General of the Louisiana State militia.

RESPONSE OF CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

To which Mr. Marr orally replied as follows:

I repeat, that there are no armed rioters. There are no armed men on Canal street so far as we know. We came on a mission of peace, and we believe that if the government had acceded to the proposition we brought to-day, which was to abdicate, it would have pacified the people of Louisiana, and might or would have prevented violence or bloodshed. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to pledge to him no violence in person and property, and we feel in a position on the contrary to assure him that there should be perfect immunity to both.

The substance of the foregoing reply was, subsequently, by Mr. Marr's request reduced to writing by the Governor's private Secretary and handed to him to read at the mass meeting.

General Dibble, on the part of the Governor replied:

I have to repeat what I said before, that, while there may be no armed men on Canal street, there are armed bodies within a short distance assembled on the same call as your mass meeting.

The Committee then retired, and soon after reported the result of the interview to the meeting. The people were then advised to go home, get their arms and ammunition and return to assist the white league who were then under arms to execute plans that would be arranged for them. The people then quietly dispersed. Afterward, quite a large number formed in procession and marched up Camp street.

PROCLAMATION OF THE LEGALLY ELECTED ACTING GOVERNOR—THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—An extra bulletin, issued at four o'clock, contains the following proclamation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA: For two years, you have borne with patience and fortitude a great wrong. Through fraud and violence, the government of your choice has been overthrown and its power usurped. Protest after protest, and appeal after appeal to the President of the United States and to Congress have failed to give you the relief you had a right under the constitution to demand. The wrong has not been repaired. On the contrary, through the instrumentality of partizan judges, you are debarred from all legal remedy. Day by day

TAXATION HAS BEEN INCREASING

with costs and penalties amounting to confiscation of your property. Your substance has been squandered and your credit ruined, resulting in failure and bankruptcy and your valued institutions, the right of suffrage is virtually taken from you by an enactment of skillfully devised registration and election laws. The judicial branch of our Government has been stricken down by the conversion of the legal posse comitans of the sheriff, to the use of the usurper for the purpose of defeating the decrees of the Courts, his defiance of law leading him to use the very force for the arrest of the sheriff while engaged in the execution of the process of the Court. To these may be added a corrupt and vicious Legislature concerning laws in violation of the Constitution for the purpose of guarding and perpetuating their usurped authority with police paid by the city under the control of the usurper—quartered upon you to abeyance and keep you in subjection. Every public right has been denied, and, as if to

GOAD YOU TO DESPERATION,

private arms are seized and individuals arrested. To such extremities are you driven that manhood revolts at further submission. Constrained from a sense of duty as the legally elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, acting Governor in the absence of Governor McEnery, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State, embracing all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, without regard to color or previous condition, to arm and assemble under their respective officers for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power.

Given under my hand and seal, the 14th day of September, 1874.

[Signed] D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant Governor.

PROVISIONAL GENERAL APPOINTED.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1874.

General Order No. 1—General Frederick N. Ogden is hereby appointed Provisional General of the Louisiana State Militia who will at once assume command and organize troops into companies, regiments and battallions. Gen. Ogden will report the names of staff regimental company officers to his department forthwith, to be commissioned by command of D. B. Penn, Lieut. Governor and acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Louisiana State militia.

FRIENDLY NOTE TO THE COLORED PEOPLE—THE NEW MOVEMENT NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THEIR RIGHTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1874.

To the colored people of the State of Louisiana:

In the grand movement now on foot against the enormities of the rule of Kellogg's usurpation, rest assured that no harm is meant towards you, your property or your rights. Pursue your usual avocations and you will not be molested. We war against the thieves, plunderers and spoilers of the State who are involving your race and ours in

COMMON RUIN.

The rights of the colored as well as of the white race, we are determined to uphold and defend.

[Signed] D. B. PENN,
Lieut-Gov., Act. Gov. and Com. in Chief of the La. State Militia.

TROOPS ORGANIZING.

The people seem to have responded with alacrity to the advice given them by Dr. Beard, one of the speakers at the Canal street meeting. By three o'clock armed men were stationed at the intersection of all the streets on the south side of Canal street, from the river to Clairborne street. About four o'clock a body of Metropolitans, about five hundred, with cavalry and artillery, appeared at the head of Canal street and took position.

THE FIRST SKIRMISH.

Gen. Longstreet, accompanied by an orderly, then rode up and down Canal street ordering the armed citizens to disperse. Some firing soon after occurred along Canal street, and some few casualties are reported on both sides. The Metropolitans are reported to have broken at the first fire, the citizens capturing one piece of artillery. The citizens are now building a barricade along Poydras street, having already

CAPTURED THE CITY HALL

and taken possession of the fire alarm telegraph. The police telegraph lines are worked by battery from City Hall and have been detached therefrom, rendering them useless. There is one company of United States troops here, but they remain at the Custom House, spectators of the lively scene being enacted in front of them. State authorities seem to have great confidence in their ability to deal with what they term an armed mob, and say unless the people disperse there will be bloody work to-night.

BARRICADES ARE ERECTED

on all the streets between Poydras and Canal, and the People's party hold all that portion of the city above Canal. The Metropolitans are massed in and around Jackson Square and St. Louis Hotel. There was quite

A SHARP FIGHT

at the river end of Canal street, about four o'clock. The number of killed are estimated by some as high as fifty, and many wounded. Capt. J. M. West, a printer and well known newspaper correspondent, and E. A. Talledano were killed on the citizens' side. A number of Metropolitans are reported killed, and General Badger severely wounded.

COLORED TROOPS RETREAT ON FIRST FIRE.

The colored men, of which the Metropolitan brigade was largely composed broke and ran upon the first fire leaving their white comrades, a number of whom were killed and wounded.

THE SITUATION.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14., 8 P. M.—The streets above Canal street are well filled with armed citizens. The impression now prevails that no further attempt will be made by Metropolitans to disperse their opponents who handled them so roughly this evening. The city is remarkably quiet throughout, and no further conflict is apprehended before morning. Most of the barricades are made with street railroad cars and six or eight citizens and twenty or thirty Metropolitans were killed in the fight this evening, and many wounded on both sides.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The list of casualties on the side of the citizens, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: Killed—E. A. Talledans, Fred Moreman, Dick Lindsey, Capt. J. M. West, Maj. J. K. Gourdain and one Magazine street car driver. Seriously wounded—F. Pallet, Jno. Considine, Jno. Kilpatrick, Maj. William E. Wells and Samuel B. Newman. Slightly wounded—E. Bozonier, Fidel Keller, W. J. Butler, and Mr. McClemans. Gen. Fred Ogden's horse was killed under him and the General slightly injured from the fall, but remained on duty. Gen. A. S. Badger, commanding the Metropolitans, received three buckshot wounds—one through his leg, one through his arm and another through his body. His leg has since been amputated. The General, besides the gunshot wounds, received a heavy fall, his horse being killed under him.

The following casualties are reported among the Metropolitans: Killed—Sergeant James McManus, Serg't J. P. Champagne, Corporal J. F. Clermont, Officer J. Hill, E. Simonds, J. Shields, H. H. Ballard. Wounded—Wm. Carleton, J. Coleman, George C. Miller, J. Long, John McCann, John Kennedy, P. Mullahy, M. J. Barrett M. Gonzalts, J. Conolly, W. U. Hawkin, S. S. Sevan, Demarsieller, J. Ryan, L. Backus, L. Desdures, T. Duffy, J. Dattizey, P. Caeser, C. Bergeron, A. Pecot, R. Gonzalts, J. G. Gonzalts, J. Musta, W. Nichols, R. Favor, L. A. Libault, E. Simpson, E. Edgar, C. Davis, Jno. Lee, L. Willis, O. Elmore, Nelson Woody, Otto Burandt, G. Cachin, W. Brown. The city is quiet.

THE FEELING IN SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, La., September 14.—The action of the people of New Orleans has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people throughout North Louisiana. A meeting was held in this city to-night to take action upon the proclamation of acting Governor Penn. Speeches were made by leading citizens of the Parish advising moderation, and assuring the colored people that no violence was contemplated and that their rights would be carefully respected. The undersigned were appointed a committee to telegraph to the Agent of the Associated Press at New Orleans that, while the movement in North Louisiana is complete it will be bloodless. The parish officials elected in 1872, will be installed at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The militia will be organized at 12.

W. B. EAGAN,
[Signed.] J. C. MONCURE, } Com.
A. H. LEONARD,

KELLOGG ASKS FOR GOVERNMENT AID.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Intelligence comes from New Orleans in such terms as justifies the assertion that Governor Kellogg has called upon the President for Federal aid to support the State authorities in suppressing domestic violence, the Legislature not now being in session. Should the call reach the President to-morrow, it may become a matter for Cabinet consideration, as he will not leave for Long Branch until to-morrow night.

MAINE.

Further Election Returns.

AUGUSTA, September 15.—Two hundred and twenty-four towns show a total vote of more than 66,000 and a majority for Governor Dingley of nearly 9,000. This indicates a total vote of 93,000, some 13,000 more than last year. Governor Dingley's majority, if the remaining towns maintain the same ratio, will be nearly 12,000, being a net gain of between 2,000 and 3,000 on last year's majority.

The majorities in the Congressional districts will aggregate somewhat higher than was telegraphed last night. In the First district, one of the most severely contested, Burleigh will go up to 2,000, and will possibly reach his full majority of 1872. Fuller returns in Speaker Blaine's district indicate that his majority will be nearly as large as in 1872, and in proportion to the aggregate vote will be much larger. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. Of thirty-one Senators, the Democrats elect but one.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth Goes Democratic—First Time in Sixteen Years.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., September 15.—The city election resulted in one of the largest votes ever thrown in the city, and is a Democratic victory. Moses H. Goodrich, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 12 majority over Frank W. Miller, Republican, the present incumbent. Goodrich received 1,101 votes to 1,087 for Miller, and only one scattering. The Democrats have elected six Aldermen and the Republicans four. The Common Council is divided in the same proportion—twelve Democrats to eight Republicans. So the Democrats have control of the city for the first time since 1858.

OHIO.

Re-union of the Army of the Cumberland.

COLUMBUS, September 16.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, met here to-day for re-union. The city is profusely decorated, and High street, for two miles, is a continuous display of flags, evergreens and other emblems of display and welcome. The Society met at eleven o'clock at the Opera House, which is also beautifully decorated with flags.

The address of welcome was delivered by James G. Bull, Mayor of Columbus. Gen. Sheridan then took charge of the meeting as President of the Society, when a number of addresses were made.

The exercises throughout the afternoon and evening were of a highly interesting character. The attendance was very large, and the greatest enthusiam prevailed.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES

The Usurper Surrenders the State House.

ACTING GOV. PENN IN POSSESSION.

Legally Elected Officers Installed.

ALL QUIET THROUGHOUT THE STATE

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—The State house surrendered at seven A. M. to Lieutenant-Governor Penn's militia without firing a gun. Governor Penn's militia are about ten thousand strong.

The entire Metropolitan force, Kellogg militia, &c., with arms, arsenals, &c, surrendered at nine A. M. to the citizens, or Penn militia. Kellogg, Longstreet and others have taken refuge in the Custom house.

THE CITY IN THE HANDS OF ACTING GOV. PENN.

The Kellogg government has been overthrown, and the entire city is in the hands of the opponents. Lieutenant-Governor Penn, who was elected in 1872 has taken the reins of government, and will at once install in office all those elected at the same time. The courts will be at once organized, and the entire machinery of the Government set in motion, not only in this city but throughout the State. Great excitement prevails.

GEN. OGDEN DECLARES THE WAR OVER.

11 A. M.—Gen. Fred. Ogden has just made a speech from the gallery of his headquarters, stating that the war was over and advising the people to go quietly to their homes and resume their vocations.

NEW POLICE FORCE ORGANIZING.

Governor Penn this morning appointed Thomas Bayland, the well known detective, Chief of Police. Mr. Bayland is now organizing a force.

THE PICAYUNE ON THE SITUATION.

The Picayune says: "After the decisive victories of yesterday, and the consequent demoralization of the Kellogg force the finish this morning was a very brief affair. About eight o'clock the State House was occupied by the citizens' forces, and by nine o'clock the Third Precinct Station and the Kellogg Armory, the last of the Radical government, was after a sharp little assault, captured and appropriated. So ends the Kellogg regime—big, inflated, insolent and overbearing. It collapsed at one touch of

HONEST INDIGNATION

and gallant onslaught; its boasted armament dissolved before the furious rush of our citizens; its sneering, thieving, unscrupulous chieftains hid like moles and mercenaries; fled like stampeded cattle. A dozen gallant men worth more than all the sneaking carpet-baggers and ruffian soldiers that ever squatted on a State's carcass, have been sacrificed on the altar of liberty. The blood of gentlemen and patriots have dyed the stones of our thoroughfares, and the shock is over. The Kellogg dynasty has passed into a black and bitter memory, and Louisiana throughout its borders to-day is free. Governor Penn's residence, 226 St. Charles street, was filled all the morning with citizens congratulating him on the situation.

Messrs. Marr, Ellis, Beard and others were present when the news of the surrender of the police reached them. There was universal delight and cheers. Mayor Wiltz called at the Governor's residence. About ten o'clock our Metropolitans were caught in United States attire and arrested. They confessed that they were Metropolitans, threw away their coats and were carried up to headquarters to be paroled.

INSIDE WORKINGS OF KELLOGG'S RULE EXPOSED.

Dumont, a member of the Kellogg Legislative School Board, then surrendered himself and gave some ideas of the inside workings of Kellogg. According to Mr. Dumont, Kellogg disappeared before a shot was fired and has never been heard from since.

At nine o'clock this morning Louisiana leaped from bondage into the full strength and splendor of freedom, borne down, repressed, tortured and despoiled for six long, weary years, the jest of speculators and the spoil of thieves. Her great arm has at last been lifted, and with one tremendous blow, the fetters have been stricken from her limbs. For this one day, if never again, she breathes the air of liberty. Her persecutors are scattered. The scurvy horde of robbers, paid ruffians and

BRUTAL TASKMASTERS BANISHED.

There is no one who dares to brave the indignation of a great people roused at last. The Picayune congratulates the noble State in which, for nearly half a century, its destinies have been cast. If at any time in the past it has seemed lacking in warmth of sympathy, it has been because we differed in opinion as to the wisest method of achieving the commonly desired end. We may do so again, but with the freedom and emancipation of our people, with the gallant assertion of the people's rights and the glorious manifestation of our brethren's courage, the Picayune's heart beats in unison and swells in honest, unaffected pride. We congratulate New Orleans as the author of the grand blow which has freed the State. We congratulate Louisiana on the long breath of freedom she inspires to-day. It is of the utmost importance that our citizens should enforce order and extend protection to all peaceful citizens. There are always, on occasions like the present, disorderly and turbulent persons who little think of the great responsibility they incur by abusing or ill treating those for whom they entertain any personal animosity. All peaceable persons should be protected, and it is the duty of every citizen to be a police officer. With that view the cause of our people and the interests of a great commercial city as New Orleans is, are too sacred to be forgotten. Under the new regime, every citizen, without regard to race or color, or previous condition is entitled to protection and full freedom. The Government is determined to maintain order and confidence, and New Orleans will soon be the prosperous and happy city of the South."

The barricades have been torn down and the street cars have resumed their regular trips.

CONGRATULATORY REMARKS OF MR. MARR.

A rumor that Longstreet was captured having gained credence, an excited assembly in front of the St. Charles Hotel, at half-past eleven o'clock, was addressed by Hon. R. H. Marr, with the most happy effect. Mr. Marr congratulated the citizens of New Orleans on the signal victory they had achieved over the usurpation under which they had suffered. He hoped that the determined staud they had taken marked by the careful avoidance of unnecessary violence, would convince the people and the government of the United States that the only position they had assumed was that they must restore the State to the charge of its elected officers, save it from ruin and protect its citizens, without regard to race or class. It has been rumored that Kellogg and Longstreet were under arrest. He claimed for them that they should be subjected to no indignity. The object of the Government was attained. Each citizen now acts as a conservator of the peace, and takes care that the State received no detriment by convincing the country, by our orderly conduct, that we are endeavoring only to secure our just rights without infringing on the rights or safety of others. A police force was organizing, though so general was the careful adherence of the public to order and sense that it seemed almost needless. For twelve months past, I have labored faithfully for the redemption of this State. If you have any affection for me, if you have any regard for me, if you have any respect for me, as I believe you have, for God's sake, and for my sake, do nothing to tarnish the fair fame of the State of Louisiana, or diminish the brilliancy of the victory you have achieved. The remarks of Mr. Marr were received with unbounded demonstrations of approval.

Major Wm. C. Robbins, late of the Federal army, lost a leg yesterday on the side of the citizens. He is doing well this morning.

PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR WILTZ.

ONE P. M.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
September 15, 1874.

Citizens of New Orleans: It becomes my duty to congratulate you upon the restoration of the duly elected and rightful State authorities. After enduring, for nearly two years, the control of the usurpers, their acts of tyranny have at length called for resistance. This was instantaneous, universal and entirely successful, not a single usurping official being now in the exercise of his functions within the limits of this city. The employment of force became a necessity. We deplore the resulting loss of life, while we honor the memory of the noble men who fell in defence of the rights dear to all who deserve to be free. Upon this signal and most honorable recovery of your political and civil rights, let me advise extreme moderation. Resume your avocations as soon as dimissed from organized ranks; use the utmost forbearance towards those who hold political opinions adverse to you; interfere with no peacable assembly of your fellow citizens of any race or color; use all your influence to preserve the peace and to maintain the supremacy of the law; prove to the world that you can be as forbearing to those who have usurped and abused authority, as you were to be patient and long suffering under their tyranny. Seek no revenge for past injuries, but leave your fallen enemies to the tortures of their own consciences and to the lasting infamy which their acts have won for them.

[Signed.] LOUIS A. WILTZ.

COTTON EXCHANGE CLOSED.

9 P. M.—The Cotton Exchange was closed at 1 P. M. as a mark of sympathy with the movement to establish the legitimate State government.

LIEUT. GOV. PENN ESCORTED TO THE STATE HOUSE

At 3 P. M., in response to a notice signed by the committee of the canal street meeting, a large number of unarmed citizens assembled on St. Charles street, and, preceded by a band of music, escorted Lieut. Governor Penn from his residence to the State House, where he took possession of the Executive departments which were unoccupied. In this movement at least 10,000 persons participated, and the Lieutenant Governor was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval along the route.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS CHEER THE PENN MILITIA.

About two P. M., some three thousand of General Ogden's militia, armed with the captured guns, moved from Jackson Square en route for the armory on Carondolet street. As they passed the Custom House, the United States troops stationed there gathered in the windows, and taking off their hats gave three hearty cheers for the citizens, which was returned by the militia with great unanimity. With the exception of the sentinel in front of the Custom House, not an armed man is to be seen on the streets of the city, and quiet prevails throughout. Albert M. Gautier was among the citizens killed yesterday, and Sam B. Newman, Jr., has since died of the wound received. The funerals this afternoon of citizens killed yesterday were largely attended, but there was no unusual display.

GRANT REQUESTED TO RECOGNIZE THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

A dispatch has been sent to President Grant requesting him to recognize the McEnery and Penn government, which is in quiet and peaceable possession of this city and State.

The following dispatch was sent last evening by Acting Governor Penn.

To the President of the United States:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1874.

U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Hopeless of all other relief, the people of this State have taken up arms to maintain the legal authority of the persons elected by them to the government of the State against the usurpers who have heaped upon them unnumbered insults, burdens and wrongs. In so doing they are supported by the great body of the intelligent and honest people of the State. They declare their sincere loyalty and respect for the United States Government and its officers. The war is only against usurpers, plunderers and enemies of the people. They affirm their entire ability to maintain peace and protect life, liberty and the equal rights of all classes of citizens. The party and officials of the United States it shall be our special aim to defend against all assaults, and to treat with the profoundest respect and loyalty. We only ask of you to withhold any aid or protection from our enemies and the enemies of republican rights, and of the peace and liberties of their people.

[Signed.] D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant Governor.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15.—The President has just issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, It has been satisfactorily represented to me that turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to overthrow the State Government of Louisiana and to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and,

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or Executive, when he Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence, and,

Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land or naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed, and,

Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State, under Section four of article four of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has there made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State, and the citizens thereof, against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and,

Whereas, It is required that wherever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use milltary force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes, within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peacably to their respective abodes within five days from this date and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invite the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1874, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.
By the President.
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

THE PROCLAMATION OF 1873.

The President's proclamation issued in 1873 during the McEnery and Kellogg difficulties gave twenty days for belligerents to disperse, the present proclamation gives only five days. Gen. Emory, in a dispatch dated yesterday, addressed to Gen. McDowell and sent to the war department says he has not troops enough to maintain himself if a conflict should unfortunately occur between the troops and the insurgents, and further, that the mere presence of troops has lost its moral effect in preventing or suppressing disturbances.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE SITUATION.

The President, in conversation to-day, expressed his surprise at the conduct of the Kellogg government in resorting to arms to maintain their political position, or in other words inaugurating civil war. He had, to many citizens of Louisiana expressed kindly disposition toward the people, and hoped for better things, but it seemed they had misjudged if they thought a resort to violence on their part would pass by the Government. In this connection he incidentally remarked that

PROMPT MEASURES

would suppress further disturbances, and a simlar course would have saved the country from the late rebellion. After signing the Proclamation, the President himself, wrote two military orders addressed to the Commander, saying in effect, that they must protect life and preserve peace to the best of their ability. All orders to be issued by them must be previously submitted to the proper military authorities for approval. There were regular plans of military movements, but orders will be issued to meet the emergency. Troops will be sent to New Orleans in such numbers as may be required, as the President is determined to save life and preserve peace.

General Sherman and Secretary Belknap both being absent from Washington, the military orders are issued through Adjutant Genal Townsend.

MILITARY ORDERS ISSUED.

The President before leaving here to-day issued two orders to General Emery commanding the Federal troops in Louisiana, through Adjutant General Townsend, but the purport of these orders could not be ascertained further than they were issued for the purpose of preserving the peace and preventing bloodshed.

ALL QUIET THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

SHREVEPORT, La., September 15.—The rightful officers elected in 1872, have been peaceably installed in all the parishes. So far as heard from in North Louisiana, there has not been nor will be a single drop of blood shed. The movement has been conducted by the leading property holders, business and conservative men in this and adjoining parishes. The best of feeling prevails between the whites and blacks. Our people are of the opinion that President Grant's proclamation was issued under a misapprehension of the facts and they cannot believe that he will use the powers of his great office to crush them. There will be no conflict between the people and the Federal authorities, but the Kellogg family is dead beyond resurrection, troops or no troops.

Signed.

W. B. EGAN,
J. C. MONCURE,
J. H. LEONARD,
Committee.

LOUISIANA.

PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

The M'Enery Government Fully Organized---No Opposition in the State---White and Black Happy and Contented.

Special to The Post.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16, 1874.

The McEnery Government is fully organized and in operation. Throughout the State peace, order, good feeling and perfect confidence prevail. No vestige of opposition in any part of the State. White and black are quietly pursuing their usual avocations in safety.

R. H. MARR,
Chairman of the Committee of Seventy.

SHREVEPORT, La., September 16.—The last vestige of the Kellogg Government has disappeared from North Louisiana without a word or act of violence to white or black. Perfect quiet and order prevails and can only be disturbed by extraneous interference. The people are buoyant and now hopeful of a future of material prosperity.

[Signed.] W. B. EGAN,
J. C. MONCURE,
A. H. LEONARD. } Com.

U. S. TROOPS AT NASHVILLE EN ROUTE TO NEW ORLEANS.

NASHVILLE, September 16.—Brevet Major General Pennypacker, the regimental staff and troops at Nashville post, were ordered to New Orleans to-day to report to General Emory for duty.

MOVEMENT ON FOOT IN LOUISVILLE TO EXPRESS SYMPATHY FOR LOUISIANA.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 16.—A movement is on foot to organize a meeting to-morrow night to express sympathy with citizens of Louisiana in opposition to the Kellogg party.

DISPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—The following, signed by the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Clearing House, Cotton Exchange and Merchants Exchange, was telegraphed to President Grant to-day:

We, the undersigned, beg leave to inform your Excellency that this city is perfectly quiet and free from all disturbing elements, and business has been resumed as usual. No further troubles are anticipated.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
September 16, 1874.

I have been asked to sign the above. The statement that the city is perfectly quiet is true and business is proceeding as usual. Property and persons are safe from insults or injuries except from some rowdy or drunken man.

[Signed] JAMES F. CASEY.

The following is the text of the telegram transmitted to the President:

A petition has been forwarded you to-day by express, signed by five hundred of the leading merchants and business men of this city, as follows:

"We, the undersigned merchants, representing the commercial interests of New Orleans, and deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of the State, gladly embrace the recent change of government, and guarantee impartial rights to all. We respectfully ask the sympathy and support of the Executive.

[Signed] E. B. WHEELOCK,
Chairman of Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Merchants Exchange to-day telegraped the Board of Trade of Chicago Merchants Exchange, St. Louis and Cincinnati as follows:

The new government is composed of the legitimate and duly elected State officers, and is in full and peaceable possession. It means peace, law, order and honest government. All is quiet. Business was entirely resumed, perfect order is maintained and public confidence restored.

Maj. W. C. Robins and John Gravel, citizens wounded in the fight on Monday have since died.

KELLOGG'S EXPECTATIONS.

Governor Kellogg and his followers remain in the Custom House. The Governor appears in good spirits and is quietly awaiting the expiration of the five days allowed by the President, when he expects to be restored by the military. He insists that he must be put back by the United States troops and maintained by them.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. M'ENERY.

General Emory is at the St. Charles hotel. There are nine companies of United States troops here and others are reported coming. Governor McEnery arrived to-night. In Tangipahoa parish the McEnerites took peaceable possession of the parish officers. Lieutenant Governor Penn states to-night that they have dispatches showing the quiet installation of their officers in a large number of parishes. No opposition appears to have been made in any quarter.

MORE GLORIFICATION MEETINGS.

An enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Richland Parish was held at Rayville, yesterday evening, and there was great rejoicing at the news from New Orleans. Dr. G. McD Brumby, Governor McEnery's appointee to the office of tax collector, was installed into the office by the citizens, who gave three cheers to the outgoing Kellogg appointee, Jones, for the courteous manner in which the surrendered the office, which was followed by long and enthusiastic cheering for the new collector and for redeemed Louisiana. All the officers of the parish now are McEnery men. A large number of colored citizens attended the meeting and participated in the rejoicing. Cannons were being fired at Delhi last eveaing, and there was general rejoicing all over the parish among all classes of citizens. Franklin parish will install her McEnery officers to-day.

NEW IBERIA, September 16.—A large mass meeting of the citizens of Iberia parish was held here to-day, endorsing the overthrow of the Kellogg government. Immense enthusiasm prevailed. All business was entirely suspended. A committee was appointed to demand the resignation of Kellogg officials and to instal the McEneryites. Congratulatory resolutions on the establishment of the government of the people were adopted. A large torch light procession is parading the streets, all the citizens participating in the grand jubilee. Good order prevails throughout.

KELLOGG OFFICIALS TURNED OUT.

BATON ROUGE, September 16.—East Baton Rouge turned out her Kellogg officials to-day and installed McEnery officers in the city and parish. Livingston parish declared for McEnery this morning. Adjacent parishes will do the same to-morrow. No disturbance.

THE PRESIDENT TO REINSTATE THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—The President did not go to Long Branch last night, owing to events at Louisiana. A Cabinet meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock. The result of the meeting was an agreement that the following dispatch be sent immediately by the Adjutant General of the army to General Emory, commanding the Federal forces in Louisiana:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 16, 1874.

Under no circumstances recognize the Insurgent Government of Louisiana. Within five days from the date of the proclamation to the Insurgents such action will be taken as the emergency may require.

By order of the President.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet meeting this evening commenced at a quarter to four o'clock and adjourned at fifteen minutes past five o'clock. There were present besides the President, Secretaries Fish and Bristow, Attorney General Williams and Postmaster General Jewell. The other members were absent from the city.

There was unanimity on the point that the recent movement of the opponents of Kellogg's administration, in deposing him from office, was an armed interference, contrary to law and was calculated to have a dangerous influence, particularly on the other Southern States, and therefore it became important to adopt measures for maintaining, if not de jure, at least de facto, the government in the State of Louisiana, the course heretofore considered to be the only one that could be followed in the present emergency. The Administration will continue to protect Kellogg on the same principle set forth in an order to General Sherman, through the Adjutant General, directing that, as his proclamation, as lawful Governor of Arkansas had been issued, he was to be protected in that position by United States forces, if necessary.

The President has abandoned for the present his intention of returning to Long Branch, events in Louisiana detaining him in Washington. It is probable, should the troubles increase in Louisiana, that the State may be added to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's Department, or General Terry may be ordered to New Orleans to rank General Emory in command. Though no vessels have as yet been ordered to New Orleans, those comprising the North Atlantic squadron may soon appear in that vicinity. These things have been considered, and a large number of available troops ordered to Louisiana, in view of the proclamation recognizing Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, and the order to General Emory "under no circumstances to recognize

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

REGULAR MEETING YESTERDAY—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—THE MAYOR'S FEES AND PERQUISITES—WILL MAYOR ELECT M'CARTHY RECEIVE THEM?—TAXPAYERS' UNION ON THE WATER WORKS' FRAUDS—A TAXPAYERS' INDEPENDENT TICKET SUGGESTED—CONCERNING FUNDS, ETC.

(From The Daily Post of the 11th inst.

The Taxpayers' Central Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon in the Commercial Bank building.

On motion of Judge Mellon, Major Wm. Frew was called to the chair in the absence of Chairman Jones.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Judge Mellon, of the Committee on Public Works, reported that the majority of the members were in favor of submitting a report, which was about completed. The report will be handed in at the next meeting.

Mr. Norton, of the Committee on Taxation, stated they had not been able to obtain a quorum yet in consequence of the large number of persons comprising the committee. He offered a resolution to the effect that three members constitute a quorum. Such action was declared without the province of the Executive Committee, and as no instructions had yet been given the sub-committees in regard to that point, on motion each committee was empowered to fix their quorums at such number as they found best.

Mr. Morton presented the resignation of Prof. Andrew Burt, as a member of the Committee on Taxation. The resignation was received and the Taxpayer's Union of Mr. Burt's ward notified to elect a person to fill the vacancy.

THE MAYOR'S FEES AND PERQUISITES.

Mr. Riddell of the Committee on Salaries presented the following:

Whereas, The present city charter (city digest, page 38; sec 29 "city officers") provides "that the Mayor, City Treasurer and Controller shall for their services received such annual salaries to be paid quarterly out of the city treasury, as the Councils may by ordinance prescribe," therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the Taxpayer's Union be and is hereby authorized and requested to ascertain from the Mayor elect, whose conspicuous services in the advocacy of retrenchment and the cutting down of expenses in all other departments of our city government is well known, whether he will agree in the event of his induction into the Mayor's office to receive such "stated salaries" as a full official compensation, thus relieving our people from the enormous fees and perquisites which have been collected from them under former administrations, and which bear with a peculiar hardship upon the poor and unfortunate classes of the community who are least able to suffer such heavy burdens.

Resolved, That the President is requested to make a report in writing on this matter at our next meeting.

The resolutions were adopted.

Prof. George Woods presented his resignation as a member of the Committee on the High School, inasmuch as he is connected with the school. The resignation was accepted, and, on motion, Mr. J. P. Wilson, from the Eighteenth Ward, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Dr. Gallagher called for the report of the committee appointed to secure a hall in which the meetings were to be held.

An offer from Messrs. Cole & Irwin, to furnish the room in the Bank of Commerce building to the committee for the purpose of holding their meetings, at $12 per month, was read, and, on motion, the matter was referred back to the committee, with the instruction that if they approve of the offer to accept the same.

TOUCHING CITY HALL.

Mr. M. J. McCann offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Municipal Hall:

Whereas, There are good reasons for believing that the contractors on City Hall received large sums of money, in excess of their original contracts, for building the same; and

Whereas, The acts of the Assembly in relation thereto provide that no money shall be paid out except upon contract, duly entered into in pursuance of law; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on City Hall be, and are hereby instructed to call upon the party or parties having said contracts in custody, and, after examination, report the facts of the case to the Taxpayers' Union at the next meeting.

ACTION OF COMMON COUNCIL RELATIVE TO THE WATER WORKS INDORSED.

Dr. Keyser offered the following:

Resolved, By the Taxpayers' Union, That the grateful approval of a tax-burthened people are justly due to the President and those members of the Common Councils of Pittsburgh, who at their session on last Monday advocated and voted for an immediate re-organization of the Water Committee and a thorough weeding out of all officials who have been connected and implicated in the late disclosures.

Resolved, That the Select Council should profit by their example.

Resolved, That in our judgment a commission of scientific and skillful engineers should be promptly employed to ascertain how much of the contract may be postponed without detriment to the people, until its completion may be required by the future wants of our city in the next century.

Resolved, That we do not believe this to be a question for the determination of the Attorney of Councils to whom it has been incautiously remitted for a legal opinion, but as one involving the bankruptcy and ruin of thousands of our people whose property would be sacrificed by the inattention or negligence of their agents to whom has been entrusted these sacred rights.

After some discussion the resolutions were adopted.

THANKS TO PRESIDENT NEGLEY.

Mr. R. J. Powers offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee are hereby tendered to Wm. B. Negley, Esq., the President of Common Council, for the appointment of members of our committee to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commission.

Judge Mellon of the Committee on Finance made a verbal report to the effect that the committee had not yet determined what attorneys they would employ to have charge and control of the affairs of the Union. Each member of the committee had expressed his determination of contributing one hundred dollars towards the project.

ADVOCATING AN INDEPENDENT TICKET.

Mr. George Finley read a paper in which he advocated that the Union nominate independent candidates to be submitted at the November election. He thought the only offices worthy to be considered by the Union were the Legislative offices, and he was strongly in favor of departing from the old party lines and placing an independent ticket in the field.

Dr. Keyser moved that the matter be postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. McCann thought they were treading upon dangerous ground, as the organization was known as a non-political body.

Mr. Riddell expressed himself as being of the same opinion.

After further discussion and in regard to parliamentary customs, the motion was passed.

A "RELIABLE" COUNCILMAN WANTED.

Judge Mellon presented the following:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the taxpayers of the Seventh ward to see to it, that a sound, reliable man, one who would exert himself for their interests, be elected to fill the vacancy in Select Council, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Jeremy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Alex. King asked to know what action the Finance Committee had taken concluding his question with a motion that each member of the committee subscribe $100.

Some discussion was had in regard to the motion, when it was suggested that the committee had no power to determine what amount each member should contribute. The motion was declared out of order when another motion was made that the committee proceed at once to solicit subscriptions for funds to be devoted to the benefit of the Union.

Further discussion was had on this motion, during which each person who spoke expressed his belief that all the funds needed could be readily obtained.

Judge Mellon stated that in conversation with a taxpayer of the city, who is not a member of the Central Committee the gentleman informed him that he would contribute $10,000 to the committee, rather than see it fail to accomplish the object for which it was organized. He said he would prefer to pay it that way than to have it stolen from him by corrupt officials.

This statement was received with applause, after which the motion was put and carried.

On motion adjourned.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterritt.

Officers Simon Roll and H. G. Williams, charged by Charles Bach with aggravated assault and battery, were acquitted, but saddled with the costs.

Jno. Young, indicted for assault and battery on S. A. Edsall, was allowed a nolle pros.

A similar disposition was made of the assault and battery cases of Robt. McCauley vs. J. H. Berry, E. P. Black vs. Edmund Askins and Jno. Thier vs. Emanuel Hagris. These were all assault and battery cases. A cross suit of Thier vs. Harris was settled by the payment of two-thirds of costs by defendant and the balance by the prosecutor.

Louis Bell, charged with larceny and reception of stolen goods by A. M. Stringer, plead guilty to the second count.

D. W. Hill, charged by Solomon Kaufman with false pretenses, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs.

Dennis Corney, charged with larceny by H. McCoskey, plead guilty.

Simon Lazarus and John Stigley, charged with larceny by Robert Stevenson, Stigley plead guilty and Lazarus was tried and found in the same condition.

The next case taken up was the colored scandal case over which the members of Zion Baptist Church, Allegheny have been in a ferment for some months back. Mrs. Rachael Roy, wife of Hanson Roy is the prosecutrix, and Rev. Jackson the defendant. An alleged improper assault by Jackson upon Mrs. Roy, was the immediate cause of an information before 'Squire Butler, by the lady and a hearing was had. It is charged that a certain brother Coulter has been instrumental in stirring up strife between the parties to the end that he (Coulter) might step into Rev. Jackson's ministerial shoes.

The Louisiana low lands were well represented in the court room, but the principals in the affair would have none of them in the jury box, which was accordingly filled up with "white trash." The waiting room was crowded with the female colored element, who, as a whole were down on the colored Tilton in the case.

Messrs. R. M. Gibson and Young appeared for the prosecution.

Mrs. Roy was placed on the stand, and at the conclusion of her testimony the court adjourned. Her testimony consisted principaly in denials of which the following are specimens.

Had no talk with Mr. Wells about this matter near the corner of Clinton street; didn't tell Mr. Wells that Jackson had done nothing to me; never didn't on any occasion say that Mr. Jackson hadn't never done nothing to me; did tell Mrs. Braxton once that I had nothing against Mr. Jackson, that I had forgiven him, but that my husband was very mad about it; no siree, I didn't ever tell Mr. Jackson that I was sorry for the manner in which I had treated him; never said on the day I entered suit, that I had sued that G—d—preacher, and would send him to hell, along with all the d—d sisters.

The examination of the lady was continued at great length, but she resolutely set her face against admitting all the charges made that she had ever retracted her original charges.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The Brown-Smith collision case is still on trial.

In the case of Pfeiffer vs. Roeber and Horn, a verdict for plaintiff was found, in the sum of $519 14.

John Farmeree, executor of Margaret Farmeree vs. Nicholas Farmeree's administrator, a sci. fa. to recover an old judgment. A verdict for plaintiff was found in the sum of $125 19.

Wm. Dunker vs. Thos. Sinclair, an action for damages for false arrests is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

Geo. W. Stewart, Esq., declined to act as receiver in the case of Wm. Mondschine vs. J. H. Poor, and the Court appointed Andrew Burns in his place.

In the case of Thomas Fawcett, trustee, vs. Jake Hill & Co., the record was amended, on motion, by striking out the name of Henry Metzgar as defendant, and judgment ordered to be entered against Jake Hill, doing business as Jake Hill & Co., in default of appearance, for amount of plaintiff's claim.

In the divorce suit of Charlotta Zeigler vs. J. B. Zeigler, T. B. Alcorn was appointed Commissioner.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of T. K. McKnight & Bro., Samuel McClure was appointed appraiser.

Katherine Wagner filed a petition to be decreed a femme sole trader. Petition filed and recorded.

U. S. District Court.—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. Steib & Co., debtors, of Pittsburgh, an injunction was granted as to Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, and Haines & Shubler. The argument as to Isaac Jones was continued until Saturday next.

In the matter of Carrier & Baum, of Pittsburgh, bankrupts, Thos. T. Wightman, Esq., was appointed commissioner, to borrow upon the separate property of Mr. Baum $2,000, to pay taxes on such property as may be liable to be sold, the same to be repaid from first money coming into the hands of the Commissioner.

In the matter of Orth & Laburn, bankrupts, of Canonsburg, on petition of assignee, an order was made authorizing the sale of certain goods.

The time allowed by Register Shafer to report on the claims of the Modern Life Insurance Company et al. against the estate of R. S. Davis, bankrupt, of Allegheny, was extended thirty days.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterritt.

The case of Reverend Mr. Jackson, charged by Mrs. Roy with indecent assault, occupied the greater part of the day. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal and sentenced the prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Minnie Moore's case was next taken up. She was charged with the larceny of a watch, dress, etc., from the wife of Edward Boyle, a car driver. Minnie was convicted and was adjudged worthy of two years' incarceration in the Workhouse.

Rachel Kinney and Abram Reed, charged by James Brown with larceny, were tried and acquitted.

The case of James Dougherty, charged with burglary, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

Brown vs. Smith is still on trial. The evidence for the defense is being heard.

In the case of Dunker vs. Sinclair, action for false imprisonment. A verdict was found for plaintiff for $400.

The case of Phillips vs. Dickey & Son, action to recover on a book account, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following business was transacted in this court to-day:

John H. Strawn & Co., bankrupts, Connellsville. The selection of D. R. Davidson as assignee was approved.

The selection of Wm. M. Kunkle, of Franklin, as assignee of Moses Watchel, of Venango, was also approved.

The choice of David R. Richardson as assignee of Geo. K. Anderson, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, was approved.

J. H. Loh & Co., creditors, vs. Thomas Dillon, debtor. Proceeding discontinued by consent of creditors and debtor.

The motion for an injuction in the matter of the Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Jno. A. M'Beth, against Wm. Flaccus & Son, was agued by Mr. Stoner for and Mr. Woods contra. Injunction granted.

Martin H. Shannon, bankrupt, Beaver county, was finally discharged.

Duffy & Wells vs. steamer "Ingomar," in admiralty. Decree made in favor of the libellants against the said steamboat for $703 80 for damages, and D. T. Lane and Matthias Shellaby, stipulators, directed to pay the amount of their stipulation. Acheson for libellants.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The attention of the Court was principaly occupied in the hearing of surety and abandonment cases. The following sentences were imposed:

Dennis Corney for larceny was sentenced to pay costs and go to jail ten days.

John Stigley, a boy of fourteen, and another youth named Lazarus for larceny got thirty days a piece in the Workhouse.

Jno. Mitchel, the African who pounded James Little's head with a cobble stone, was sentenced to pay costs and go sixty days to the Workhouse.

Nicholas Beighly for the larceny of a watch got sixty days to the Workhouse.

The case of Nellie Davis was held over for further consideration.

Michael Berger for illegal liquor selling was fined $150 and costs.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The Indemnity Bond of the city of Pittsburgh, indemnifying citizens along Liberty avenue for improvements, was approved and afterwards the injunctions in the cases of G. Stoy and Mrs. Denny were dissolved.

A final order was made granting a charter to the Green street Methodist Church Allegheny.

In the divorce suit of Taggart vs. Taggart, the Court granted a rule to show cause why a decree in the above case should not be annulled and set aside.

Amelia M. Mill vs. John Miller, the petition of the former was presented, asking for a writ of de lunatico inquirendo to ascertain the mental condition of the latter, who is now confined in Dixmont Asylum.

The First U. P. church, of Etna, filed its application for a charter.

Isabella Hamilton, applied for the appointment of a commissioner to take charge of her husband Stewart Hamilton's business. She sets for the petition that he is an habitual drunkard and is wasting his substance. J. M. Wilcoxen was appointed commissioner.

R. J. Bradley vs. the city of Pittsburgh, a suit to recover balance on a contract for building a bridge over Nine-mile Run, at Second avenue, the Court entered judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $12,-500 49, the amount of the claim, on the grounds of an insufficient affidavit of defense.

On motion of Thos. C. Lazear, in the matter of the voluntary assignment of C. H. Love to Thos. Fawcett, the Court appointed M. Bailey and Wm. Stevenson appraisers.

Agnes M. Johnson, presented a petition in divorce from her husband, James Johnson. A subpœna was awarded, returnable on the first Monday in December next.

In the divorce case of Margaret Jenkins vs. James C. Jenkins, George F. Gilmore was appointed commissioner.

The argument list will be taken up in this Court to-day and the trial list next Monday.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The delivery of an opinion in the conduit company's case, elsewhere noted, was the only business transacted in this Court

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Restraining order granted against Edwin G. Carrier, of Brookville, Jefferson county.

J. N. McKinney, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition for rule on trustees presented and referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

Wm. Garrett, Greene county, bankrupt. Having complied with the bankrupt law, bankrupt was discharged.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. Staib & Co Motion for an injunction adjourned till 17th inst.

Moss & Knapp, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Register's report presented and approved.

In the matter of A. D. McDowell, bankrupt, Butler county. The creditors having chosen John B. Henderson, of Petrolia assignee, the same was approved.

On motion of District Attorney Reed, Andrew P. Morrison, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

B. L. Meester vs. P. S. Bissell et al. Motion to show cause why the depositions filed in this case should not be suppressed. Order to set aside rule for commission entered August 31, 1874, and for the appointment of a commissioner to take the deposition of witnesses, and also for the appointment of an interpreter. Argument fixed for Saturday, 19th inst.

National Tube Works Company vs. The Alps Insurance Company. Rule granted on defendants to show cause why judgment should not be rendered for want of the sufficient affidavit of defense. rule returnable Saturday next, 19th inst.

A HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

A MAN THROWS HIMSELF BEFORE AN APPROACHING TRAIN.

On Saturday morning about half-past eight o'clock an unknown man deliberately committed suicide by throwing himself upon the Fort Wayne Railroad track, near Superior Station, Allegheny City, before the Beaver accommodation train. Coroner McCallin who was officially engaged elsewhere, deputized Alderman Neubert to hold an inquest on the body in the afternoon. The evidence adduced showed that the man deliberately placed himself upon the track as the train approached, and when it was within about thirty feet of him. His body was mutilated in a horrible manner. The man was about thirty-five years of age, but there was nothing on his person that would lead to his identification. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

About noon on Saturday an unsophisticated German attempted a bold robbery at Fecke's store on Liberty street. During the temporary absence of the clerks he made a dash for the money drawer and succeeded in grasping $300. A colored man in the store at the time observed the transaction and before thief had gotten away the money was recovered, he was then allowed to depart, but was afterwards followed and arrested by Officer Mackrell. At the Central police station he gave his name as John Irwin, and after a hearing was ticketed to Claremont for thirty days.

ALLEGHENY'S COLORED BEECHER.

REV. G. W. JACKSON COMES THROUGH THE ORDEAL UNSPOTTED.

(From The Daily Post of the 12th inst.)

The Jackson-Roy scandal case was concluded in the Criminal Court yesterday, and terminated in a triumphant vindication of the accused.

Mrs. Roy was again placed on the stand, and told a story of the reverend gentleman's eccentricities, which, if it could have been substantiated, would have shown Rev. Glendenning, of New Jersey, to be a paragon of chastity along side of Rev. Jackson.

Mr. Roy was next called, and verified his wife's statement.

Mr. Wells, an elder in the church, was next called. His testimony wasn't calculated to help Mrs. Roy's case very much.

Mr. Truehart, or Trueax, as Mr. Gibson called him, next told what he knew about Mrs. Roy. The latter pair of witnesses did Mrs. Roy's case much harm, although Mr. Truehart testified that he loved Mrs. Roy, which announcement caused much merriment in Court.

Ex-Rev. R. B. Coulter was the only witness beside Mr. Roy produced by the prosecution. His testimony principally went to show that Mr. Jackson's character wasn't as good as it might be. As Mr. Coulter is popularly supposed to covet Mr. Jackson's position as Shepherd of the flock, the supposition somewhat weakened his testimony.

The defense then called Revs. Bell, Laws and Brown to prove the spotless character of the accused, which it would seem they succeeded in doing as the jury only retired a short time until they returned with a verdict of not guilty, and assessing the costs upon the prosecution.

HOW THE LAMBS REJOICED.

The announcement of the verdict was a signal for the African enthusiasm of Brother Jackson's female parishioners to break forth and in a twinkle he was surrounded with a sable throng who vociferated with every conceivable modulation of voice, and such expressions as the following were heard in every corner of the room; "Bless the Lamb, thank Jesus brudder we knowd you's innnocent" For a time nothing but a tuft on the top of Rev. Jackson's head was visible. When his brow was again visible a halo of glory surrounded it which was strongly set by the contrast exhibited by the countenances of the prosecutrix.

Much of the testimony was unfit for publication and did much toward showing Mrs. Roy as an accomplished swearist when she got her mad up.

THE WHITE MURDER.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF WHITE—THE VERDICT.

On Saturday morning Coroner McCallin concluded the inquest on the body of Jas. White, who, our readers will remember, was shot on September 3rd at Zug's rolling mill, Thirteenth and Etna streets, by Philip Murray. Four of the employees at the mill were examined, viz: James O'Neill, William Powers, Edward Fitzpatrick and Michael Brown. They all testified that they saw Philip Murray do the shooting, but no facts additional to those previously published, were adduced from the mill hands.

Dr. James McCann, the physician who made a post mortem examination on the remains of White, stated that the ball had passed through the upper throat, and into lower part of brain; this ball had severed the larger arteries and nerves, and was lodged near the back of the right ear, after passing over the crown of the last within the upper; deceased seemed strangling to death; the case was extremely doubtful from the first. He died from the secondary effects of the wound, that is, strangulation, blood-poisoning and interference with respiration.

The extracted ball was shown and appeared considerably flattened out of shape from contact with bones of the murdered man.

The following verdict was given by the jury without leaving the room: "That the deceased came to his death at the Western Pensylvania Hospital, on the 11th day of September, 1874, from the effects of a wound caused by a pistol ball, fired from a pistol in the hands of Philip Murray, on the 3d day of September, 1874.

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports a total of 73 deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday, September 12th, being an increase of 15 over the corresponding week last year. Of these 70 were white and 3 were colored. There were 13 married, 60 single. The causes of deaths were as follows:

Alcoholism, 2; accident by fall, 1; Congestion of brain, 1; Cholera, Infantum, 11; Cholera, morbus, 2; Consumption, 8; Convulsions, 6; Croup 1; Diptheritis, 1; Debility, 2; Dentition, morbid, 2; Diarrhea, 5; Enteritis, acute, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Fever, scarlet, 11; Fever, remittent, 1, Homicide, 1, Meningitis, 2; Old age, 1; Pneumonitis, 1; Scrofula, 1; Suicide, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 1; Tetanus, 1; Unknown, 2; Congestion of the lungs, 1; Metritis, 2; Septicemia, 1.

The ages were, under one year, 23; from 1 to 2 years, 15; from 2 to 5 years, 9; from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 10 to 15 years, 1; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 6; from 30 to 40 years, 7; from 40 to 50 years, 1; from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 2; from 70 to 80 years, 1.

The nativity was, Pittsburgh, 51; other parts of the United States 11; Canada, 1; Germany, 2; Ireland, 6; Wales, 1; Switzerland, 1.

ANOTHER GLENDALE ROW.

A MAN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday night a shot was heard in a shanty on the outskirts of Glendale, on the Fort Wayne Railroad. The shot being followed by screams, caused a man named David Pritchard to investigate. Upon arriving on the ground he found a man named William Scott, of Sewickley, lying on the ground and bleeding. A man named Samuel Merriman and two women of the same name were arrested and brought to the Allegheny lock-up. Merriman admitted the shooting, but excused it by saying that Scott was forcing his way into the house through a window. Merriman and his female companions have been committed to jail for a hearing on Wednesday.

Dr. Murray, who attended the wounded man, considers his case serious, though it is probable that he will recover. A number of buckshot penetrated deeply into his thigh.

GRAPE STEALING.

A BOY SHOT IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP.

The capacity of the average American small boy is well known as being almost unlimited. One boy alone can generally manage to make away with about a peck of grapes or peaches, especially when the fruit is stolen. This fact, together with another, that when upon fruit stealing excursions there are generally about a dozen boys together, makes the nutterous depredations upon orchards that lie in close proximity to the city a great nuisance, and has induced the proprietors of many orchards and graperies to meet out severe punishment to as many such youths as they possibly can. Sunday is the day generally appointed by the youthful fruit thieves for their depredations and yesterday John Douglass, of Chartiers township, who was lying in wait for any who might visit his grapery, discharged a small quantity of shot into the leg of a boy named Nightingale who also resides in the township. The wound is not serious.

PRICE OF NAILS.

The Western Nail Manufacture's Association have agreed upon the following prices which are to be made uniform as far as the influence of the Association extends: 10d to 60d nails, fencing and brads, $3 35; 8 and 9d do do, $3 60, 6 and 7d do do, $3 80; 4 and 5 do, $4 10; 3d do, $4 85; 2d do, $6 10; 3d fine do, $6 35; 2d fine do, $7 10, 7-8 in lining, $7 85; 6-8 in lining, $8 35; clinch do, $5 10; cut, spikes $3 60; cut boat spikes, $4 10. These are the prices agreed upon in 100 keg lots, with an abatement of two per cent. for cash within ten days.

ELEGANT CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK RECEIVED AT OLIVER M'CLINTOCK'S & CO.

Among the most reliable and well patronized establishments in the city is the old and well known house of Messrs. Oliver McClintock & Co., No. 23 Fifth avenue. This firm have by strict attention to business, by always having on hand superior carpets and offering them at reasonable rates built up a large trade. The success of the firm is well deserved, and shows that the public appreciate all honest efforts made by a house to furnish the best goods at low prices.

As the season for fall goods has now fully arrived, the firm, as usual, are up to the times, and have now in store a complete assortment of carpets, embracing both imported and domestic. The variety is so great that no person can fail to make a choice. The different styles are very handsome in design, embracing very many pleasing novelties. The firm now invite their numerous patrons and those in need of carpets who have never yet visited their store, to call and inspect their large stock, being confident that every visitor will be highly pleased with the display. This is the way they have established their wide reputation—by pleasing their customers, transient visitors becoming permanent customers. Call and examine the stock.

PRACTICAL FACTS.

When any organ or part of the body becomes diseased it gives out more than its accustomed share of particles from that part. These separated particles are carried out of the body through the medium of the kidneys, and may by chemical analasys and microscopic examination, be definitely ascribed to the precise locality whence they are derived.

These are practical facts, not merely of value in ordinary cases alone, but scientific men, Todd, Bennet, Quecksot and others, have placed on record numerous instances wherein the correct diagnosis in obscure cases depended solely upon these kinds of investigations

We ourselves, during an experience of over twenty years' practice, have had many individual cases wherein the examination of the urinary secretion alone revealed the true nature of the disease after the well known methods of the very best physicians of the country had signally failed.

When we propose to detect diseases by an examination of the urine alone, being prepared, as we are at our office, 139 Grant street, Pittsburgh, with all the chemical and microscopic aparatus for testing it in the most scientific manner, we base our proposition not upon clairvoyance, spiritualism, hocus pocus, or legerdemain, but upon the incontovertible facts, and make our deductions in accordance with the immutable laws of science.

Indeed, it is these facts alone that give to our peculiar system its true value, that stamp it as a science. For that only is scientific which is based upon incontrovertible facts.

If we fail to detect the "morbi conditions," if any, or to determine the nature of the disease, or the organs affected, as the lungs, liver, stomach, brain, kidneys, womb, &c., there shall be no charge made.

Send us a vial of morning urine by express (not by mail) with name, age and P. O. address of the patient, and we can send the necessary medicines.

DR. OLDSHUE.

No. 139 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

Samaritan Remedies,
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Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies.

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.

SAMARITAN GIFT. SAMARITAN GIFT

Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift.

The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use.

Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 104 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 104 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

396 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing the following symptoms: DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, in all its forms; consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; has a lifelong special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail; it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 13 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 396 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

All forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary,

No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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CARPETS.

We are now showing the first receipts of our NEW FALL STOCK. They give promise of much Handsomer Styles and Novelties, with Lower Prices than have been known in this market for a long time. Those having new residences now ready to furnish, and those just returning from the summer resorts, are invited to look through our stock.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

28 FIFTH AVENUE.

AUGUST 27, 1874.

CARPETS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

BODY BRUSSELS AT $1 75.

Reduced from $2 25.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 00,

Reduced From $1 25.

BEST QUALITY INGRAIN $1 00 TO $1 25.

A few made up Carpets left on hand for sale at less than at first cost.

New and choice patterns placed in stock as soon as produced.

MOSQUITO NETTING AND FRAMES.

FOLDING CARPET STOOLS.

New Pattern Just Received of the Celebrated Patent Linoleum.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Next to U. S. Custom House and Post Office.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WESELEY HARDWARE

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE!

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President,

The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments, by

TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers, Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork. Lessons in music from ten to twenty-five dollars per quarter.

For catalogues and circulars giving full information address Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory. Pupils registered in the order of application. Fall term commences September 9, 1874.

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D. KINZER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Leather & Shoe Findings,

TANNERS OIL, Crimp and Splitting Machines, Lastings and Elastic Web. Also, manufacturer of

BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS

Of every description, has removed to

No. 50 Smithfield Street.

N. B.—Plasterer's Hair constantly on hand

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Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.

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FOR SALE.

WHEELBARROWS,

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners. Manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

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FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.

9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 1000 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

20 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations, from $800 to $1,500 per acre.

3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $26,000 to $40,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with lar grounds; $20,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are to be best in the market and will be sold low.

NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashobenax, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.

THOS. F. STEWART,
48 Fifth aven

POLITICAL.

ARKANSAS.

GOVERNOR BAXTER AGAIN DECLINES A RENOMINATION—HON. A. H. GARLAND NOMINATED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 10.—After reassembling this morning, the Committee appointed to wait on Governor Baxter and inform him that he had been nominated at a second vote without a dissenting voice, presented a letter from the Governor, again declining the nomination for the reason that he did not believe it for the best interest of the State for him to do so. There was prolonged cheering, when the Convention proceeded again to nominate a candidate for Governor. The name of Hon. A. H. Garland, of Pulaski, was the only one presented. The roll was called, and he received the vote of every county. Mr. Garland sent in a formal letter of acceptance.

The following is the remainder of the ticket nominated: Chief Justice—H. English; Associate Justices—David Walker and Wm. Harrison; Secretary of State—B. B. Beaver; Auditor—W. R. Miller; Treasurer—T. J. Churchill; Attorney General—S. P. Hughes; Commissioner of State Lands—J. M. Smithee; Chancellor—Jno. R. Eakin; Chancery Clerk—O. R. Witt.

A resolution was passed designating the Little Rock Gazette as the organ of the party. After some minor business the Convention adjourned sine die. The ticket is received by all factions among the Democrats with satisfaction. The County Democratic Convention to-day nominated Col. J. M. Loughborough for State Senator, and H. H. Rattaker for Sheriff.

MICHIGAN.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

DETROIT, September 10.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Dr. Foster Pratt, Chairman of the State Central Committee at twelve o'clock to-day. E. H. Thompson of Flint who was elected temporary chairman and Henry Starkey of Wayne temporary Secretary were subsequently made permanent officers.

A committee of two from each district was appointed on resolutions.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made: Governor—Henry Chamberlain of Berrien; Lieut. Governor—Frederick Hall of Iowa; Secretary of State—Geo. H. House of Ingham; State Treasurer—Joseph M. Sterling of Monroe, Auditor General—John H. Grouse of Gratiot; Commissioner of the State Land Office—Chauncey W. Green of Oakland; Attorney General—Martin V. Montgomery of Eaton; Superintendent of Public Construction—Duane Doaty of Wayne; Member of the State Board of Education—E. W. Anderson of Bay.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted:

Resolved, That we arraign the party in power for its unexampled extravagance and corruption, and for its unconstitutional and dangerous usurpation of powers not delegated to the federal government, and we demand an honest and economical and just administration of national offices. We demand an immediate abandonment of all efforts to rule the States for corrupt party purposes by an infamous alliance of carpet-baggers, scalawags and bayonets; we demand the adequate punishment of all men guilty of corruption and embezzlement in office; we demand an immediate repeal of the law by which the party in power seek to muzzle a free press, denouncing its wholesale appropriation of the public domain to the Credit Mobilier and other corrupt corporations; we demand of the Government a careful reservation of the remaining public lands for the use and benefit of the Union soldiers and sailors and of actual settlers; we demand a repeal of the legal tender act to take effect not later than July 4, 1876; a specie basis and free banks with a secured currency; we demand a tariff for revenue only, free from unjust discriminations that raise little or no revenue; create monopolies unnecessarily, increase the cost of living and encourage corrupt legislation, and we demand the payment of all forms of national debt in coin or its equivalent when due, and an equal and just distribution of taxes and imports required to raise the needed revenue.

Resolved—That in the management of our State we demand prudence in the creation of taxes, honesty and economy in the expenditure of money; that we condemn the management our State finances for the reasons,

First—That, with a large balance in the Treasury, taxpayers in these times should be—but are not relieved of any of their annual burthens.

Second—That this large balance is loaned to the pets of a political Ring, for which no adequate security is reported, which, if it be lost, the bond of the Treasurer is quite too small to protect the State.

Third—That the books and accounts of the State Treasurer being public records, that the Legislature has refused to permit them to be thoroughly examined by the representatives of the people, the State Treasurer has refused to report to the Legislature the location and condition of the million of money in his hands, but above all that the political majority of the Legislature has tolerated this refusal, all of which are facts well calculated to excite serious fear for the safety of our money.

Resolved—That we are in favor of amending our State Constitution at the earliest time possible, so that the Legislature may have power to regulate the liquor traffic.

Resolved—That when the State, compelled by public necessity, confers corporate powers to secure a public benefit, such powers must be held subject to just laws judicially interpreted, and a sound public policy that protect alike the rights and interests of the State, the people and the corporation.

Resolved—That the railroad and industrial interests of any State should be identical and reciprocal, and that we have a right to such legislation as will secure reasonable and uniform rates of freight.

Resolved—That we cordially recommend to the voters of the State the candidates nominated by this Convention, and invite all opposed to the present administration of our State and National officers to co-operate with us in their election.

NEBRASKA.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

OMAHA, September 10.—The State Democratic Convention assembled at Lincoln to-day. Almost every county in the State was represented, and it is the largest Democratic Convention ever held in the State. Proceedings were conducted with dignity.

Col. J. W. Savage, of Douglas, was nominated for Congress, and Suxburg for Governor.

The following is the platform adopted:

First—Resumption and silver as the basis of currency; resumption of specie payments as soon as possible without being disastrous to the business interests of the country, by steadily opposing inflation for the payment of the national indebtedness in money of the civilized world.

Second—Individual liberty and opposition to sumptuary laws; free commerce; no tariff, except for revenue purposes.

Third—Rigid restriction of the Government, both State and National, to the legitimate domain of political power by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society, whereby monopolies are fostered, and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.

Fourth—The right and duty of the State to protect its citizens from extorting unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies; by that we appreciate the beneficial influence of railroads in developing the resources of the country, and favor liberal legislation in that direction, but only on a basis of taxation equitable in its application both to citizens and to corporations.

Sixth—That we believe the people are the source of all powre, and that their will and not the wishes of mere party demagogues should govern, and favors the basis of all republican governments:

John A. Therby, of York county, was nominated for Secretary and Rob't Jordan of Hall county for Treasurer.

A resolution that was introduced pledging the Democratic party of the State to discountenance the removal of the State capital except through Constitutional law of Legislative enactment, caused much discussion and confusion and finally was referred.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, September 10.—The Republican Convention wasted yesterday and to-day, the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report. There is trouble over the Charleston delegation, the strongest in the State. Chamberlain and Moses stock is down, and a dozen other parties are spoken of. There will be a public meeting to-night when prominent speakers will hold forth. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

TAXPAYERS IN CONCLAVE.

The Tax Union Convention organized to-day. Speakers were very temperate in their remarks. A disposition was evinced to support only reliable men if such are nominated by the Republicans at the Convention now in session. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

WHEELING, W. Va., September 10.—At the Democratic Convention for the Sixteenth Ohio district, held at Bellaire to-day, Henry Boyles, of Harrison, was nominated for Congress on the first ballot.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—The People's Convention for the Fifth district nominated Col. Jeff A. Seay for Congress. The Democratic Convention of the Seventh district, after taking 660 ballots, adjourned at one o'clock this morning without any result. The Republican Convention for the Sixth district adopted a resolution indorsing the action of the State Central Committee in recommending that the Republican Convention do not nominate a ticket. No ballot for Congressman had been made at the latest advices.

CHICAGO, September 10.—The Independent Reform Convention of the Fifth (Illinois) Congressional district, yesterday nominated Professor Daniel J. Pinckney. The Democratic and Liberal Convention of the same district unanimously ratified the nomination.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., September 10.—Lloyd Lowndes was to-day re-nominated for Congress from the Sixth district by the Republican Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., September 10.—The hottest political contest ever known in this State closed to-day by the nomination by the Republican Convention of the Third district of Wm. S. King of Minneapolis former postmaster of the National House of Representatives for Congress in place of Gen. John T. Averill, who found himself badly defeated and withdrew his name from the Convention. Resolutions of the Convention are brief and similar in respect of internal improvements, etc., the Second District Convention already telegraphed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., September 10.—The Democrats of the Second District in their Convention at Madison to-day nominated A. G. Cook of Columbia, for Congress.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

CAUSE OF THE RECENT ATTACK ON GERMAN GUNBOATS.

PARIS, September 10.—The newspapers of this city publish an official Carlist dispatch acknowledging that the Royalists fired on the German gunboats Albatross and Nautilus, at Guetaria. The dispatch declares that the vessels were endeavoring to effect a landing of armed men under a pretext of exercising their crews, and in conclusion, says: "The Carlists will recognize no combination of Serrano and his accomplices, but will exact respect for Spanish territory, and resist the bravado with which the German Government has indorsed the action of their gunboats."

Of the loan asked by the Government from the banks $750,000 in bills and $250,000 in gold has been advanced by the Spanish bank. The remaining $250,000 in gold and the amount in currency has been divided between five other banks.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

REV. J. W. EDDIE, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ebensburg, died on Thursday morning, from typhoid fever.

A YOUNG man named Joseph Mikesell had a thumb and two fingers taken off at Hodge's saw-mill, near Homer, Indiana county, on Saturday last.

MR. MILTON MCJUNKEN, of Saltsburg, has shipped from Indiana county, this season, over 200,000 pounds of wool to a Boston house. He has paid out over $90,000 in cash.

ON Tuesday night last the hardware store of Messrs. McConnell & Bro., of Kittanning was entered by burglars and twenty dollars were stolen from the drawer.

WILLIAM ULLERY, an old resident of Monroe, Fayette county, was killed in a coal bank at Brown & Cochran's works in Tyrone township, same county, on Saturday last.

SAYS the Indiana Democrat: Mr. John C. Miller, of this place, raised two large cucumbers (along with some smaller ones) of snake species, which measure three feet one and a half inches in length and six inches in circumference at the thickest part.

SAYS the Brownsville Clipper: A few days ago Mr. Thomas Hurst went on a berrying excursion, accompanied by his dog. He lost his watch, but did not discover his loss until his return home. He immediately started in pursuit of the valuable article, and was about to return home again without it, when the dog commenced barking. Upon going to the spot Mr. Hurst found the watch, his dog standing barking over it.

ONE day recently, while Mr. John Chambers, of Davidsville, Indiana county, was riding to his home, his horse stumbled, and suddenly recovering, threw up its head, striking him on the forehead. He was considerably jarred by the blow, but thought no serious damage had been done, and continued on his way home, where he arrived in due season. It was soon discovered that his spine had been affected by the concussion, and he took his bed and died the following Wednesday. He was aged about fifty-five years.

THE Allentown Democrat says: Mr. Phaon Leinbach, of this city, last week became the owner, by purchase from Mr. H. Detweiler, of Worcester township, Montgomery county, of a three-legged calf. It is well formed otherwise, of good size, perfectly healthy, lively and frisky, partakes heartily and regularly of food, and apparently is proud of its new style pedality arrangements, and—that it is "not like other calves." The left front leg is lacking entirely, and also the left shoulder blade. It nevertheless can get about as expeditiously as any other calf.

NEW YORK.

ABSTRACT OF MOULTON'S STATEMENT

NEW YORK, September 11.—Mr. Moulton begins his statement by an apology for its production, in which he says he had hoped Mr. Beecher himself would, ere this, have made a denial of any intimation, insinuation or averment in his statement that he (Moulton) had acted in any way dishonorably towards him. Failing in this hope, it seemed to Moulton and his friends that the question of veracity made by Mr. Beecher ought to be settled. The statement so far as it relates to the Beecher-Tilton matter is an argument by Mr. Moulton based upon alleged facts already published, and a comparison of his (Moulton's) previous statement with that made by Mr. Beecher. In the new documentary evidence is a letter from Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher, and a paragraph in the letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton saying, "I enclose a check subject to your discretion."

LETTER OF MRS. MORSE TO BEECHER.

Following is Mrs. Morse's letter:

NEW YORK, October 21.

My Dear Son:—You must pardon me for the request I now make. Can you help me in any way by the 1st of November. I am still alone, with no prospect of any one, with a rent of $1,500, and an income of $1,000. The consequence is, with other expenses, I shall be by the first of the month terribly behindhand, as I agreed to pay in monthly instalments. I know full well I have no claim upon you in any way, excepting your sympathy for my lonely and isolated condition. If I could be released from the house, I should gladly do so, for I'm convinced its too far out. All who have been to see my rooms say so. My darling spent most of yesterday with me. She said all she had in the way of money was forty dollars per week, which was for food and all other household expenses aside from rent, and this was given her by the hand of Annie Tilton every Saturday. If you know anything of the amount it takes to find food for eight people, you must know there's little left for clothing. She told me he (Tilton) did not take any meals at home, from the fact that she could not get such food as he liked, to nourish his brain, and so he took his meals at Moulton's. Just think of that. I am almost crazy with the thought. Do come and see me. I will promise that the "secret of her life," as she called it, shall not be mentioned. I know it is hard to bring it up, as you must have suffered intesely, and we all will, I fear, till released by death. Do you pray for me? If not, pray do. I never felt more rebellious than now; more need of God's and human help. Do you know I think it strange you should ask me to call you "son," when I have told darling I felt as if you could in safety to yourself and all concerned, you would be to me all this endearing name. Am I mistaken?

MOTHER.

The concluding portions of the statement relate to accusations against Beecher said to have been put forth by Bowen, and are of a grossly indecent character.

A SUMMARY.

The Herald summarizes Moulton's statement thus: First—He shows he did render efficient counsel and aid to Beecher after the publication of the Boston letter, and averring in this respect a wilful falsehood. Second—That he was not a blackmailer, and that Beecher was a blackmailer in that he availed himself of the power which Tilton had over Mr. Bowen, to extort through Mr. Claflin from Bowen a certificate of character. Third—That the devices to which he resorted were Beecher's own suggestions, and made in the effort to help and save Beecher. Fourth—He gives, specially in words, the justification which Beecher gave gave to him for his adultery with Mrs. Tilton, namely this, that this physical expression of love was as natural as the words of endearment he used toward her. This, Moulton says, was the first enunciation of the doctrine of Free Love he had ever heard, and it therefore became impressed deeply on his memory.

It appears also from Moulton's statement that the efforts of Gen. Butler have been toward the safety of Beecher in order to save him and the courts from the shame that would issue from the publication of the whole truth. He has never appeared in New York on this question, except at the suggestion of Mr. Beecher's counsel.

The Sun says the letters from Mr. Beecher are not expected to add much to the testimony against him. One is a note enclosing a check and directing Moulton to use it at his discretion. Another is a friendly note, making an appointment, and in it Beecher sends his love to Mrs. Mary Moulton, and writes how dreadfully near the point she speaks sometimes. One is a letter from Mrs. Morse. She refers to his (Beecher's) secret, and says only six persons know it. She writes of Elizabeth's home troubles, and thanks Beecher for the deep consolation he affords her daughter. A letter dated July 28, 1874, is produced, and by it Moulton intends to show that up to that date Beecher had not felt harsh toward him, even though he had paid $7,000 blackmail. The letter begins: "My Dear Frank," and closes, "Yours, gratefully, H. W. B."

THE WEEKLY PRAYER MEETING.

There was a large attendance at the weekly prayer meeting to-night in Plymouth Church. Hymns were sung bearing on the church's trouble and nearly all speakers in prayers or addresses referred to the absent pastor with unaltered affection and confidence. Brother Cleveland, who had recently seen Beecher in the country informed the congregation that their pastor was cheerful and unmoved by the slanders and was coming back October 1 to resume his duties. One gentleman prayed that Beecher's enemies might be put to shame.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Niles Iron Works paid cash last pay day.

THE plow works at Canton are all in operation.

THE Valley mill, at Youngstown, is now running full turn.

OPERATIONS have been resumed at the Columbus glassworks.

THE Glasgow Port Washington Iron and Coal Company bought 1400 acres of land in Tuscarawas county, on which they found veins of rich black-band ore—the same class of ore from which the celebrated Scotch pig is manufactured.

THE Bellaire Nail and Iron Co., at Bellaire, are overhauling their blast furnace and nail mill. Among other improvements they have put up a pipe for conveying steam from the boilers at the furnace to the nail works. In order to utilize all the heat they found it advisable to cover this pipe with the Chalmers-Spence covering.

AT Bellaire, the four-foot vein of coal lies about eight feet above the six-foot vein and is freer from sulphur than the latter, is a harder coal, and is believed to be well adopted to smelting iron. In many respects it resembles the Hocking coal, burning cleaner than the six-foot vein, and leaving a white powdery ash. It is almost identical with the Salineville coal.

ON Thursday night of last week, about midnight, two men fell from the railroad track over the tunnel at Tiffin, a distance of fifteen feet, to the ground. One, a drunken shoemaker, escaped without injury; the other, John McClurg, of Forest, O., sustained a compaund fracture of the skull, and was otherwise injured, so that the physicians attending him have no hopes of his recovery.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Pendleton's Oration.

"REPUDIATION" REPUDIATED

SHERMAN AND NOYES ANSWERED.

"Let Social Order and Justice Prevail."

THE KEY-NOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The ratification meeting of the Ohio Democracy in Columbus on Thursday was a grand success. Speeches were made by Governor Allen, Messrs. Hunt, Carey and others and a lengthy letter was also read from General Ewing. The following is the

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—"Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

If I had been in your city last week and attended the Republican Convention, and heard Senator Sherman and General Garfield and Governor Noyes exult in advance over Republican victories, when they had just put their battle in array, I would have reminded them of this modest reply of the King of Israel to the boastful Benhadad and recalled to them that, aided by Israel's God, this King ere set of sun "smote the horses and chariots, and slew the Syrians with great slaughter."

Senator Sherman in exulting and defiant tones, recounted the achievements of the Republican party. He told us that it had reconstructed the rebellious States and restored peaceful civil society. Is this true? If it is, then why do we daily hear of

HORRIBLE MURDERS

and of lawless violence and ruthless mobs, too strong for the management of local civil authorities? Why are Federal troops sent to the South under pretense of these disorders, but with the real purpose to overawe conservative voters and to carry pending elections? If it is true, then these stories are, as it was boasted they should be, "the lightning forged in Louisiana to make it thunder at the North."

WHAT ELSE SHERMAN TOLD US.

He told us that the Republican party had wisely administered the finances and largely paid the debt and reduced taxes and so removed all burdens that production and trade and commerce enjoy unparalleled prosperity.

Is this true? Then why is business stagnant and enterprise inactive and labor suffering and men bankrupted and women starving?

He told us that the tariff was so justly arranged that it brings the largest revenues to the Government, and stimulates the most unexampled increase of all domestic industries.

Is this true? Then why are the

IRON FURNACES ALL IDLE,

and the coal miners striking against reduced wages, and the farmers complaining of high prices of shoes and clothes and utensils?

He told us that the Republican party indulged in self examination and introspection, but of what use is that if it the more closely hugs the darling sin and rewards with offices and honors the exponents and the instruments of its frailties and its crimes?

He told us that it had elevated the tone and the capacity of the civil service.

Is this true? Why, then, this universal lowering of the standard of the virtues and decencies of public life? Why, then, this universal apprehension that honors and dignities are considered valuable only for their emoluments? Why this universal belief that offices are held to be the fitting reward of mere personal devotion, to be given in return for service of flattery or money, and to be held until a larger bid shall demand a transfer? Why is the pure white robe of the candidate become spotted all over on the shoulders of the elected?

Exulting in his vision of the past history of this Republican party, Mr. Sherman called up a brighter vision of the future. Turning from his rhapsody, let us read its own promises for the future. It tells us in its platform that it is in favor of protection, of contraction, of speedy resumption of specie payments, of free banking, of internal improvements by Federal authority, of prohibition.

PROTECTION.

Incidental protection! Gentlemen, you know what that means, you have it now. The farmer enjoys it in the enhanced price of salt and sugar and blankets and clothes and plows and harrows and horseshoes and nails.

The manufacturer enjoys it in the enhanced price he pays for every article of raw material which enters into his consumption.

The producer enjoys it in the tax he pays on every article except his own protected specialty.

The ship-builder enjoys it in having American shipping driven from the ocean.

Commerce enjoys it in restricted trade and limited business.

Labor enjoys it, for labor being the source of all production and of all wealth, pays in the end all duties.

Poverty enjoys it, for poverty is labor ground down by exaction until it has neither the opportunity, the strength nor the heart to earn a livelihood.

CONTRACTION!

Gentlemen, you know what that means. Earnings diminished; debts increased; the wages of labor reduced; the price of wheat and hogs reduced; the value of stocks on hand reduced; debts increased; taxes increased; money made more powerful; industry made less remunerative; losses and living paid out of the accumulations of the past; bankruptcy to the debtor; idleness to the hungry laborer; stagnation everywhere. Contraction has its counterpart in nature. The cold and freezing winter contracts. The breeze of September sighs for the exuberance of vernal bloom and summer harvests, and foretells the winter from afar. The frosts of October cut down fruits and grass and weeds, and strip the branches of their falling leaves, and nip all growing life. November hardens the cold ground and locks the flowing streams in its frozen embrace. Fruits and flowers die, and earth and water, wood and metals—all Nature—shrink and dwarf, until fierce December enwraps them in its snowy shroud, and stays them in death-like inertness. Do I overdraw the picture? Look about you, and in the light of the facts see how dim is my coloring.

"Specie payments, and when they are attained, and not until then, free banking." So says the Republican platform. Gentlemen, do you fully understand that provision? I have shown what contraction is. Immediate resumption of specie payments will produce the same results. Every debt will be increased ten per cent. Every salary paid by your government will be increased ten per cent. Every dollar of accumulated capital, every fixed income, will be increased ten per cent. Every article you have to sell—the crops on your land, the cattle in your pastures, the stock in your stores, the machines in your manufactories—will be diminished in price ten per cent.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS WILL DO.

The Republicans say they will force this result, and then they will have free banking. They will stop business, paralyze enterprise, ruin the debtor, keep idle the laborer, in order to reach specie payments, and then they will establish free banking in order that the banks and bankers may expand the currency at their pleasure.

If an expansion of the currency is necessary, why first reduce the currency? I will tell you why. In order that capital may be benefited by the contraction, and that banking capital may be benefited by the expansion; that money may be made more valuable by the contraction, and that the money thus enhanced may at once draw interest on the bonds deposited and profits on the circulation.

"That the circulating medium may be expanded or contracted according to the demands of trade and commerce."

Shall the currency be expanded or contracted according to the will of Congress, responsible to the people, or according to the will of the bankers? Shall they be intrusted with this mighty power of hard times or easy times? Shall they make plethora or panic? I would not have the currency the plaything of politics or the foot-ball of parties. I would not have its fluctuation—if such there must be—subject to the control of private speculations. I know it is harmful to business. I do not believe it necessary. If I must confide this power somewhere, I would choose to confide it to Congress rather than to the banks. I would say with David of old, "Let me fall into the hand of God, for He is merciful; let me not fall into the hand of man."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Gentlemen, that has been tried by the Republican party. It tried to aid the Pacific Railroad by the grant of lands and the indorsement of bonds, and the Credit Mobilier destroyed the fair fame of an American Congress, and degraded American politics in the eyes of all honorable men. It tried to improve the City of Washington, and the nameless frauds of the District rings were the necessary natural results. It investigated and tried to improve the Civil Service and itself, and it instituted examination for the clerks and double salaries for the officers and Congressmen.

PROHIBITION.

Men will become intoxicated, and, therefore, they will prohibit all trade in liquors that intoxicate, and will regulate the tastes and habits of all men by the iron rule of a Puritanic creed.

This is the Republican programme as proclaimed by its accredited Convention; contrast with it the Democratic faith. A sound currency, whose value shall be regulated neither by the whims of Congressmen nor the greed of bankers, but by the necessities of business. Greenbacks, which cost the people nothing, instead of bank notes, which cost six per cent. Justice to all industries and unequal advantages to none. Tariff for revenue alone, and special burden upon none. Cheap transportation, light taxation and lands for actual settlers. Equality of all citizens before the law, and absolute protection in the enjoyment of all civil and political rights. Equal and exact justice to all men, and speedy and condign punishment, according to law, of all who break the law. This is our confession of faith. To this as a party we are pledged. It is broad enough for honest men anywhere. It is large enough for Democrats everywhere. Next to our love of truth is our love of the whole country. Sectionalism is not patriotic. Sectionalism is not statesmanship; and the Democratic party seeks to lift every question of National policy above the narrow and selfish limits of sect or section to the loftier plane of National application and patriotic beneficence. It is a grand old party. For fifty years of almost uninterrupted power it met with courage and solved with wisdom and consistency every question of National politics; and now, wiser still by experience, purified by adversity, renewed in strength, it comes forth again with a truer courage, a firmer patriotism, a loftier hope, to vindicate the integrity of its principles, and assert its title to power in the Government.

Differences of opinion doubtless exist. Differences of purpose and motive do not exist. In the common purpose of rescuing our country from

THE HAND OF THE SPOILER;

of reinstating wisdom, and virtue, and honor in the high places of Government; of administering the law by the law, Democrats everywhere, North and South, East and West, stand as one man, and on all questions of policy, temporary in their character and of changing expediency, agree to differ until time shall solve the problem, or at least shall bring the necessity of decision and the form of action.

Speaking for myself, gentlemen—and I believe in this that I may speak for the Democratic party—while I adhere to the old Democratic doctrine, that gold and silver coin

IS THE BEST BASIS

of our currency, in that sense I am a hard money man. I would never have departed from it—I would like to return to it. I was in Congress when the Legal Tender Act was passed. I voted against it; I spoke against it. I believe it was wrong in principle, and injurious in policy. I foretold inflation, the sacrifice of creditors, enormous prices, enormous indebtedness, the heyday of flush times, the carnival of speculation and corruption. I foretold that a day would come when those steps would be returned, and the people would be dragged over rough ways and miring quicksands, through anguish, distress, through poverty and bankruptcy, back to the starting point, and I foretold then that the return would be, must be

SLOW AND PAINFUL,

and the most cautious and patient statesmanship would scarcely suffice to conduct it without the ruin of one generation and the painstaking economy and constant labor of another. My prophecies were declared disloyal, the Republican party rushed headlong to paper money and inflation. The time has come which I predicted, and now they desire to rush headlong to specie payment and contraction.

No, gentlemen, you cannot violate the laws of health and be healthful. You can not plunge into filth and be clean. You cannot avoid the consequences of your follies and your crimes.

"The gates of hell are open night and day.
Smooth the descent and easy is the way;
But to return and view the cheerful skies,
In this the task, the mighty labor lies."

I, too, desire specie payments. I have never abandoned the hope and the determination. In 1867 and 1868 I kept this point steadily in view. I never advocated the issue of additional greenbacks for the purpose of paying the five-twenty bonds. I never advocated the issue of greenbacks in unlimited amounts or large amounts for any purpose. I scorn the imputation of

REPUDIATION.

I resent the implication of broken faith. I stood upon the letter and spirit of the law. I learned early that "he who swears to his own heart, and changeth not, shall never be moved." I believe this maxim applied to nations as well as individuals. I have sought to apply it in public as well as in private life. I sought a policy which, while it was keenly sensitive to National duty and honor, should also lift the burden from industry and the sufferings from labor. I was not responsible for broken faith to the creditor; I will not be responsible for broken faith to the debtor. I did not rush with mad, unnecessary speed to paper money; I will not rush with mad speed to specie resumption. I pointed out that the legal tender notes were payable at no fixed place and no fixed time, and I was told that was wise and statesmanlike. For they would always pay debts and taxes. Gentlemen, I believe that a

RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS

should be the aim of our legislation and our action, and the true statesmanship will seek to attain it at such time and by such means as will inflict the least injury on all the industrial interests involved. The condition of the country is entirely exceptional. The same phenomena have appeared elsewhere, but they have never been so developed. The war became inevitably of immense magnitude. The expenses were enormous; the armies were large; distances were great; the system of purchasing, keeping and distributing supplies, and of keeping accounts was defective. Mr. Chase's call for the immediate payment of fifty millions in gold, subscribed by the banks, paralyzed them. The Secretary recommended, the Administration urged, and Congress adopted the legal tender note system. Four hundred millions were issued. Bonds were issued and were sold at par in legal tender notes, but at

THIRTY, FORTY, OR EVEN FIFTY

per cent. discount in gold. The National Bank system was devised to make a market for these bonds, and three hundred and sixty millions of bank paper were issued. State banks were taxed out of existence on the one hand, and were offered every inducement to become National banks on the other hand. The currency was increased seven hundred and sixty millions of dollars. In addition to these two sources of increase, there were also five per cent. notes, seven-thirty notes, fractional currency and certificates of loan, which, for a time, were in common circulation. The effect was magical. The experience of England was repeated. With nearly half of the country possessed by the Confederates, with largely more than a million of men in the North converted from producers to consumers, with taxes touching six hundred millions annually, with the expenditures for a long time more than two millions of dollars each day, work was plenty, labor was rewarded, energy and enterprise were developed, public and private works were carried forward, fortunes were amassed, and a well-being beyond what we had ever seen before was enjoyed in every condition of life. The currency still continued depreciated. But it rose and fell, not always according to the quantity, but according to the fate of battles. In the meantime the bonded debt of the United States rose to upward of twenty-five hundred millions, the floating debt rose to twelve or fourteen hundred millions, and private indebtedness reached a fabulous amount.

The war came suddenly to an end. Four millions of slaves were instantly brought to the condition of self-dependent people, and earned and needed money. One million of soldiers were returned from the condition of consumers to the various avocations of life, and they, too, earned and needed money. The markets furnished by the demands of the Government were closed. New markets had to be opened. Other markets for their commodities had to be substituted. Other industries had to be developed. The ravages of the war, the disturbances of the system of labor, had resulted in the

DESOLATION OF THE SOUTH.

Houses, barns, fences, mills had been destroyed; hogs, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, agricultural implements were greatly diminished. The whole country was now thrown open in this condition, to be supplied by a currency which had heretofore been confined to the North. These conditions of themselves operated a contraction. Artificial contraction, actual contraction, by calling in the currency was adopted as the policy of the Republican party, and has been continued more or less actively ever since. The effect was instantly visible. Industry and enterprise were crippled; prices fell; debts, contracted on an expanded currency and rising prices, were paid while prices were less and still falling, and their payment

CRIPPLED ALL MEN

engaged in active business, and, in every case, trenched on the accumulations of former years. In eight years the payment of the floating debt, which had served the purpose of currency and the expulsion of bank paper and coin, amounted to nearly $1,500,000,000. While this contraction has been going on, the Administration claims to have paid $540,000,000 of the principal of the debt and $1,100,000,000 of interest in gold—in all $1,640,000,000, or a sum equal almost to the entire wealth of the people of the United States in 1820.

These enormous sums for the payment of the indebtedness of the Federal government have been drawn from the accumulated capital and the gains of industry. Labor, the source of all wealth,

HAS BORNE THIS BURDEN.

The bones and sinews and muscles and blood of men and women have coined these sums, and all the while their wages have been decreasing. It is safe to say that since the panic of last September there has been a stagnation of business of every kind beyond all precedent; that the people, the merchants, the manufacturers, farmers, laborers, men and women, boys and girls, from the millionaire to the sewing-girl, suffered as they have never suffered before, and that husbands and parents have, in the large cities, sought voluntary death

RATHER THAN SEE STARVATION

in the eyes of their wives and children. It is entirely safe to say that it was easier to pay six hundred millions of taxes in 1865 than three hundred millions this year; easier to pay the high prices of that year than the low prices of this year. It is entirely safe to say that families which were opulent then, families which were comfortable, are now reduced to the utmost want, and, in terror and shame, lead wretched lives in their endeavor to conceal their poverty-stricken condition.

In 1865 the price of corn was $1 50 per bushel; the price of wheat was $2 per bushel. In 1873 the price of corn was seventy-five cents a bushel; the price of wheat $1 25 a bushel. The bond remains the same. The private debt remains the same. But it requires now eighty bushels of wheat to pay a bond or note of $100, while it required only forty bushels to pay it in 1865. Does a bushel of wheat require less labor, less plowing, less land, to raise it now? Labor is cheapened; capital is made more valuable, and hence this distress.

Now, why is this? What prompts a policy which thus results? To return immediately to specie payments? Is the end

WORTHY THE SACRIFICE?

Are immediate specie payments worthy this suffering? this ruin? this stagnation of business? this depression of prices? this oppression of labor? Are they worthy the tears of hungry children? the groans of dispairing parents? the agony of bankrupts? the losses of debtors? Specie payments! Are they the chief end of man? the perfection of society? the ultimate point for which all life is to be sacrificed, and the whole generation to be ruined? Good they are. Desired I have said they are, but they can be too dearly bought.

The country was brought not by design, but by the logic of this legislation to the condition of 1865, and true statesmanship consisted then, as always, not in applying speculative theory and rigid rule, but in using expedients. The public debt of the country was to be paid. The private indebtedness was to be provided for. The immense acquisition to the self-dependent population was to be employed. In order to effect these ends, energy needed to be stimulated; industry needed to be rewarded; production should have been encouraged to the last degree, and markets for the sale of the products should have been kept active in order to stimulate other productions and other markets. Clearly this could not have been accomplished by contraction.

The wise plan, efficient, just and honest was to keep the volume of the currency as it stood during the war. Industry, energy and enterprise

WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN CRAMPED:

business would have continued active and profits would have been realized; the taxes would have been paid, and debts would have been discharged at the same rate at which they were contracted. This would have been just to the laborer, just to the merchant, just to the public creditor, just to the private creditor, and, above all, just to the debtor. In the meantime, the public debt, discharged as rapidly as it matured, would, buy this time, have been greatly diminished; the private indebtedness would have been largely paid off, and the ten years of active and productive industry would have so increased our capital, so increased our exports, that the currency would have approached the value of gold, and thus specie payments would in due time have been naturally, easily and safely reached. At all events, with our debts discharged, we could have better borne the shock, and this misery would have been avoided.

Learning nothing by this experience, the Republican party proposes to continue the present contraction, to pay specie for greenbacks and to buy the specie with gold-bearing interest bonds, to cancel the greenbacks, to repeal the legal tender clause, and to make National banking free. That is in one word to

HARASS THE PEOPLE,

to enrich the capitalist, to ruin the debtor, to disable the private creditor, to paralyze industry, and stimulate the profits of money lending and stock jobbing. And, as if in solemn mockery of every profession as to the necessity of specie payments, banking is to be free on a basis of bonds, and without the equality of legal tender notes.

The scene is vicious in every point. So long as we have paper currency let it be legal tender greenbacks—the cheapest and best paper currency in the world. Let it be as abundantly as experience dictates to be necessary. When the industry and wealth of the country shall be sufficiently developed they will be at par with gold, and then specie payments will be resumed. In the meantime trade will flourish; work will be abundant; debts, private and public, will be paid; interest will be saved, and the great want of this new country—perhaps of every country—low interest—will be supplied. Accumulated capital, I know, produces low interest. So does abundant currency. At all events, abundant currency, actively employed, is the real parent of accumulated capital.

SEN. SHERMAN'S OPINION OF BONDHOLDERS.

But the Republican party would have none of this policy. Reduce the currency, fund the debt, reduce the interest, has been their constant effort. The five-twenty bonds were originally payable in greenbacks. The argument is too plain for repetition. Mr. Sherman denounced all who thought otherwise as repudiators. On the 20th of March, 1868, he wrote this letter to Hon. A. Mann, of Brooklyn:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1868.

Dear Sir: I was pleased to receive your letter. My personal interests are the same as yours, but like you I do not intend to be influenced by them. My construction of the law is the result of careful examination, and I feel quite sure an impartial court would confirm it, if the case could be tried before a court. I send you my views as fully stated in a speech. Your idea is that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the 'principal' in legal tenders.

"I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bonds. If the case is to be tested by the law, I am right; if it is to be tested by Jay Cooke's advertisements, I am wrong. I hate repudiation, or anything like it, but we ought not to be deterred from doing what is right by fear of undeserved epithets. If, under the law, as it stands, the holders of the five-twenties can only be paid in gold, then we are repudiators if we propose to pay otherwise. If the bondholder can legally demand only the kind of money he paid, then he is a repudiator and extortioner to demand money more valued than he gives.

"Truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.
"To Hon. A. Mann, Jr., Brooklyn Heights."

And, yet, on the 18th of March, 1869, he, with his Republican colleagues in both Houses of Congress,

PASSED THE LAW

pledging the faith of the Nation that these bonds should be paid in coin. In my judgment, a more unjust, unnecessary, unjustifiable law was never passed. It was a wanton, wicked sacrifice of the taxpayers of the country. It was a wanton, profligate waste of public money. Without consideration it added largely to the public debt; without consideration, it contracted to pay whoever should hold it twenty to forty per cent. more than the face of the bond called for. The unjust steward reduced the indebtedness to his Lord. These stewards, more unjustly, have increased the indebtedness of their Lord, and, for the same reason that "when I am put out of the stewardship they may receive me into their houses."

But, nevertheless, it is the law and

WE MUST OBEY IT.

The terms of that law have now entered into the contract and we must comply with them. The bonds have changed hands and the present holders are innocent. The bonds have been retained on the faith of that law and we must sustain our country's plighted faith.

WE ABHOR REPUDIATION;

we refuse to break the contract. We ob

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James Dougherty, charged by Edwin Boyle with burglary was found guilty but recommended to mercy. Sentence, two year to the Workhouse and payment of costs.

Rachel Margolis was convicted of larceny by bailee, Emma Croslie prosecutrix.

Henry Smith plead guilty to a charge of entering a building with felonious intent and larceny, on oath of Catharine Chambers.

The jury were out in the case of John Conly, charged by Jno. Fitzpatrick with assault and battery with intent to kill. The crime was committed in the Thirty-fourth ward on the 9th of August last.

The case of Jessie Reynolds and Flora Cavanaugh, charged by H. J. McGibbon with keeping a bawdy house, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of T. F. Phillips vs. Dickey & Son, an action on a book account, a verdict for plaintiff was found in the sum of $392 69.

In the case of W. E. Tustin vs. Franklin Wood, an action to recover for services as solicitor for the American Manufacturer, the jury found for the defendant.

Brown vs. Smith is still on trial. The case is one of importance to steamboat men. The testimony is all in and counsel are making their arguments.

The case of P. Coffey vs. Thos. Kelly, guardian, et al. A sci fa on a mortgage, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

R. Armstrong & Bro., bankrupts, Erie. Petition of T. S. Woodruff, Esq., assignee, for leave to resign and be discharged from his said trust, presented, and the same is allowed.

J. H. Chambers, bankrupt, Luzerne. Register Willard's report on the petition of Stack, Miller & Dewitt, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented, approved, and the assignee directed to pay the said creditors the sum of $3,480 27 amount of claims allowed in said report.

David Smoles, bankrupt. The assignee's return of the sale of certain real estate presented, approved and confirmed, and the assignee directed to make the necessary conveyance.

John Kenmuir; Allegheny City, bankrupt. Assignee allowed to sell at private sale a certain lot of green teas and articles of a perishable nature, and such as may remain, with a horse and wagon, after the 18th inst.

National Bank of Commerce et al. vs. John A. McBeth, bankrupt, Fayette county. A trial by jury at the October term, 1874, was ordered, en and demand filed.

Nicholas Smith, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Petition of James Dickson, for an injunction against Morgan, Young & Altemus, presented, together with the answer of said firm, and a motion for the same was argued by Mr. Koethen for, and Mr. Purviance against the same. The injunction was granted as prayed for.

C. A. Morrison, Allegheny, bankrupt. Argument on the motion for an injunction against Gilhen & Rexamar and James E. Burns, and their solicitors, by Messrs. Patterson and Crawford for and Mr. McKelvy against the same, and injunction granted. The proceedings of the meeting of the creditors for compensation under the amendment of the bankrupt act presented and approved.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. the freight, &c., of the steam tug "Tom Rees." On motion of John G. Bryant, Esq., Proctor, leave was granted James H. Williams to intervene.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterritt.

Jesse Reynolds was convicted of keeping a bawdy house, Flora Cavanaugh jointly indicted with him was acquitted.

William Mitchell, charged with larceny by Thomas Lee was convicted.

John Conley, charged by John Fitzpatrick with assault and battery, was acquitted.

Nicholas Hyer, charged by his wife with felonious assault and battery, plead not guilty, but after hearing his wife's statement altered his mind and plead guilty. The Court then sentenced him to three yeas imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Hyer is a resident of the South Side, who some time ago, in a fit of jealously, used a little hatchet upon his wife and injured her seriously. He set up the emotional insanity dodge, but Dr. McKelvy being deputed to examine him failed to find any indications of the disease.

Chas. Blakely, indicted for feloniously entering Mrs. Sarah A. Bell's house on Locust street, plead guilty and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Work House.

The Jury were out in the case of Arnold Miller, charged with felonious assault and battery by P. J. Young and Patrick Kennedy.

The case of Lorenza Ward, charged by Ferdinand Moersh of the Twenty-seventh ward with felonious assault and battery, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The Jury were out in the case of Brown vs. Smith.

In the case of Patrick Coffee vs. Thomas Kelley, guardian, et al., the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,175.

George Warney vs. Wm. Mars owner of tug "Baltic," action to recover for injuries sustained by plaintiff in 1872 while acting as fireman of the "Baltic." Plaintiff was instructed by the engineer to go out on the "fan tail" and oil the pitman, and while so doing he fell and had his hand crushed. Verdict for defendant.

D. B. Williams vs. John Bigley et al., is on trial. The action is to recover the value of a barge and coal, alleged to have been run down and sunk by the steamer "R. J. Grace," in 1872.

The case of Nicholas Raiber vs. Henry J. Motz, an action on a bond, is on trial.

In the case of Durker vs. Sinclair, a motion was made and reasons filed for a new trial.

The case of Nicholas Raiber vs. Henry J. Motz is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John H. Fleniken, Armstrong county, bankrupt. On petition of bankrupt for an injunction, and on motion of his solicitor, with proof of service of notice filed, an order was made for a hearing of the same on the 29th inst., and in the meantime restraining L. Hammond, Hammond & Brown, Hatch, Mason & Co., Wilson & Corbitt, Maxwell & Porter, Hunt & Reynolds, David Heffron, Albert Clark, and Reynolds & Thorp.

Andrews & Jones, Allegheny city, bankrupts. On motion of S. Geyer et al., solicitor for Diamond Saving Bank et al., rule granted on A. W. Erwin, assignee, to show cause why he should not give bail for the faithful discharge of his duties, or in default thereof, to pay into Court the money in his hands. The rule was made returnable on the 22d inst.

National Bank of Commerce vs. John A McBeth, Fayette county, bankrupt. Rule granted on said debtor to show cause why he should not file a list or schedule of all his creditors, pursuant to the 12th section of the amended act. Mr. Stoner appeared for the rule, and it was made returnable on the 22d instant.

John Murphy, Westmoreland, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee order made for the sale of bankrupt's personal property publicly, and he, the said assignee, is allowed to sell such of said property as he may have an opportunity to sell at private sale before the day fixed for the public sale.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINSG.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

William and Margaret Jane Parrot, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Sophia Ackerman, were allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs.

The same disposition was made of the case of S. Shamberg, charged by Edward Logue with the same offense.

Jimmy Donovan, charged with felonious assault, James Sheldon prosecutor, was acquitted.

Arnold Miller and Charles Howard were put on trial on a charge of shooting at policemen Young and Kennedy, some weeks ago. The jury were unable to agree.

Lorenzo and Jacob Ward, charged by Ferdinand Meisel with felonious assault and battery, plead guilty.

William Barrett was convicted of illegal liquor selling.

Frank Elder and William Snyder, charged with entering a building with felonious intent, were acquitted.

Jacob L. Ellsesser, charged with larceny by bailee, was acquitted.

William, alias "Bail" White, charged with felonious assault and battery, in shooting William McAuliff, on the tenth of August, was found guilty.

During the trial of White's case, it appearing to the Court that Patrick White had been an accessory to the shooting of McAuliff, a process was issued for his arrest.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The jury in the case of Nicholas Reiber vs. H. J. Motts, rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $220, to be paid November 30, 1874. This is an action to recover balance due on a bond issued to Reiber.

The case of D. B. Williams vs. John Bigley et al., is still on trial. An action to recover the value of a coal barge and contents sunk by the R. J. Grace at Dead Man's Island.

Also, on trial the case of Streipecke & Co. vs. August Mueller and wife. An action to recover for repairs made and materials furnished.

The jury were still out in the case of Brown vs. the owners of the tug Picket.

In the case of R. M. Evans vs. Gregor Fluecke. A feigned issue was awarded to determine the ownership of property levied on by the Sheriff.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. Delos Stinson and William Brooks, co-partners, late of Titusville, debtors. Petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy, filed, and referred to L. D. Rodgers, Esq., Register of Franklin.

Wm. W. Kingsland, bankrupt, Venango county. At a meeting of the creditors, J. D. Chadwick, Esq., of Franklin, having been appointed assignee, the same is approved.

Martha Summervill vs. Ferdinand Marx Cambria county, bankrupt. The death of Martha Summerville, petitioning creditor, suggested by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and on his motion Othello Smeed, administrator of said decedent, substituted as petitioning creditor.

John H. Flekinger, Armstrong county, debtor. On motion of H. C. Campbell, Esq., a restraining order was issued against certain execution creditors.

Nicholas Smith, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Order was made allowing the assignee to sell personal property of bankrupt at public or private sale.

Joseph Murray, Greene county, debtors filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Knox. S. S. Kincaid, Esq., of Waynesburg, was admitted especially for this case. A restraining order was assured against W. H. Morris and the Farmer's and Drover's National Bank of Waynesburg.

John H Shawn & Co., Connellsville, bankrupts. Rule granted on debtor and creditors to show cause why assignee should not carry on the business of said bankrupt.

George H. Anderson, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. An order was made allowing him to sell the personal property of said bankrupt at private sale.

In the matter of Shumney & Co. et al., of Philadelphia, vs. Henry Woolhoof, of Tioga county, the usual order to show cause was assured.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. the freigh earned by the steam tug "Tom Rees." On motion of John Barton, Esq., proctor, leave was granted D. W. C. Carroll et al., to intervene.

The Court ordered a venire for twenty-three grand and forty-four traverse jurors, returnable the third Monday of October.

United States District Attorney Reed filed a libel against the steamboat Kate Dickson, for violating the steamboat law in carrying loose straw.

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THE LIQUOR LAWS.

AN INTERESTING TEST CASE—IS IT LAWFUL TO SELL TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF A LOCAL OPTION COUNTY?

A novel liquor case of great interest to the general public and great importance to wholesale dealers, is now before the Lawrence county courts. The case involves the question whether a wholesale dealer can solicit orders from or sell to a person residing in a local option county We give the following brief history of the case: Some time in June last Mr. T. D. Casey of the firm of Casey & Fogarty, wholesale liquor dealers of this city, was subpœnaed to attend the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lawrence county as a witness on behalf of the Commonwealth vs. David Winternitz, indicted for selling liquor without a license. Lawrence county being one of the local option counties, the prosecution was instituted against Winternitz for taking orders there for liquor and having them filled by Messrs. Casey and Fogarty. It appeared from the testimony in the case that Winternitz was not a regular agent or traveler of the house named, but that his orders from parties were accepted or rejected, as the firm saw fit. Accepted orders were filled, the goods put up, marked to the buyer, not Winternitz, and placed in charged of a common carrier for delivery to the buyers. On such accepted orders Winternitz was paid a percentage or commission. Winternitz was convicted.

After testifying in the case and when on the way to the train for home, Mr. Casey was arrested on a similar charge; based upon the evidence in the Winternitz case. Mr. Casey gave bail for trial; and it may here be stated that previous to this visit as a witness he had never before been in Lawrence county either on business or otherwise. The case came up on Tuesday before Judge McCandless (who tried the Winternitz case) and by an agreement between the District Attorney and Mr. Casey's counsel, a special verdict was agreed upon reciting the facts given above. The jury returned the special verdict according to the wish of the defendant, leaving it with the court to decide whether upon these facts Mr. Casey was guilty of selling liquor without a license in Lawrence county. The question is to be argued in a few days and as it is of great importance to the community the defendant will in all probability, if it is decided adversely to him, remove the case to the Supreme Court.

The decision in the case will be looked for with a great deal of interest, as it involves more than the question whether an agent of a regularly licensed firm can solicit orders in a local option county or not. Is a dealer expected to know where a customer resides and whether he purchases for the purpose of selling or not?

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THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, September 17, 1874.

REMARKS—The general tone of the market was good and was decidedly more healthy than for some time past; as usual for certain articles the market was fairly active and a good business was transacted in regard to prices any changes that have taken place will be found duly noted under their appropriate headings. Produce—The market contains an abundant supply; prices vary according to quality and condition. Bacon—The market is somewhat unsettled; hams have declined, while sides and shoulders hold their own; the stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Flour—Dealers generally report an active market; there is a good deal of flour changing hands; leading dealers generally are well satisfied with the situation; the market contains an abundant supply. Apples have been neglected for some time; prices are very irregular and uncertain; this may be attributed to the abundance of other fruits. Butter—The market is scarcely so firm, although there has been no change in prices; the only demand was for choice roll.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,026	Apples, bbls	56
Potatoes, bush	5,115	Butter, pkgs	—
Cheese, bxs	129	Corn, sks	170
Rye, sks	170	Oats, sks	3,027
Ice, tuns	20	Hay, bales	495
Peaches, crates	42	Bacon, lcs	5
Barley, sks	510	Wheat, sks	170

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—We have nothing very new or important for our readers in regard to this article. The demand is fair and sales were to a moderate extent, their being a variety of prices ranging from 75c@2 25 per bbl as per quality.

APPLE BUTTER—The stock in first hands is not a large one. The receipts, however, are increasing with sales at 75@85c ₱ gallon.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes; we note sales of the former at $2 05@2 20 per gallon; of the latter at $1 05@1 07.

ALES—The market was steady with a good trade demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time so far as relates to prices we have no change to note. The card rates are as follows: X ale $9; XX ale $10; porter $10; India ale $11 per bbl; half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—In good demand; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

BUTTER—The receipts are only moderate for some days back. The result was a firm market and a steady trade demand. We note sales of choice roll at 23@25 per ₱; common and medium grades were dull and prices very uncertain.

BEANS—Are quiet, no change having taken place for some; prices range from $2 25@2 40 per bush as to quality.

GROCERIES—Dealers report a good trade demand for certain articles; sugars were fancied; the advance before noted has been maintained; the present prices will no doubt hold out as long as the fruit season lasts. Syrups and molasses hold their own. Coffee is steady; the impression is that the bottom has been reached. The present rates are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per ₱.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 25c; Rio in bulk, 24½c. Roasted Java 37c per ₱.

Sugars—Standard A 11c; Standard B 11½c; Standard extra C 11c; Standard hards 11¾c; Franklin extra C 10¼c; American extra C, 9¾c; Atlantic C, 9¾; Cuba 9c; Porto Rico 9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per ₱; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per ₱; Japan 55c@$1 per ₱; Oolong 25@85c per ₱; fancy $1 per ₱; Souchong 25@85c per ₱.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangcon 7½c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentias 13@14c per ₱; currants 7½@8c per ₱; prunes 13@13½c per ₱.

BROOM CORN—The demand has fallen off; prices are a shade easier; we quote as follows: hurl 9@10c; green 7½@8½c; red 5½@6½c per ₱.

BROOMS—Handles extra No. 1 plain $16@18; painted $25@28 per dozen.

BEESWAX—Steady at 27@30c for dark and 32@35c for prime yellow.

BAGGING—The supply was up with the demand; we quote: Penn Mill 2 bushel, 35c; 2½ do 40c: 3 do 48c.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—The market was dull; the bottom appears to have been reached; we note sales at $2 75@3 per ton.

CHEESE—With a falling off in the receipts, the firmness we have before noted continues; we can report sales of New York Goshen 14@14½c; Ohio factory 14@14½c; Ohio dairy 10¼@11c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@18c.

CARBON OIL—The market was a shade firmer; holders are asking an advance; we quote by the car load at works, f. o. b, 9¾@10c; in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

CEMENT—The market is well supplied; as prices are unchanged, we omit figures.

EGGS—Dull; prices uncertain; we quote nominally at 16@17c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good trade demand at the following for leading brands: sales 100 bbls. $4 new wheat $5 25; 100 do low grade $4; 100 bbls. family $5; jobbing sales; St. Louis $7 50@8; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter wheat, old, $6 75@7; new do $5 75@6 50. Rye flour $5 75@6; Graham flour $7 25@7 50. Corn meal $3 50. Oatmeal $7 25@8 per bushel. The wholesale local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 70; No. 1 rek winter wheat $7; No. 2 red winter $6 60 per bbl; in sacks 30c off.

GRAIN—Taken as a whole the market during the week was an active one and was generally in favor of holders. Wheat quiet and unchanged; choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat $1 33@1 37; Pennsylvania and Ohio white $1 20@1 25; red do $1 13@1 16. Corn is steady at former prices and we quote shelled at 89@90c for high mixed and yellow; low mixed 85@87c; ear is scarce and wanted at 85@88c, reports from the west indicate an advance in corn. Oats not so fair; buyers are inclined to hold off rather than pay the present rates; we quote nominally white 58@59c; mixed 56@57c. Rye—the market is quiet, with sales occasionally at 90@95c. Barley is dull; prices are lower; we hear of sales at $1 05@1 10.

HAY—Under more extensive receipts the market was less firm, the tendency being to lower prices; we quote baled on the wharf and from landing at $20@24 per ton; wagon hay sold at various prices.

POTATOES—The receipts have largely increased; prices are weak and tendency downwards; we quote by the car load at 75@80c per bushel.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market was steady with a modcrate demand; there has been a further decline in certain articles as follows: Hams 14½c; shoulders 10½@11¼c; breakfast bacon 15½c; dried beef 16½@17c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 14¼@15c; clear rib 15@15¼c; clear 15½@16c; mess pork $24 75. Refined lard for summer use, tierces, 16c; ½ bbls 16¼c; buckets 16¾c; in 3 lb caddies 16¾c; in 5 lb do 16½c; in 3 lb pails 17¾c; in 5 lb do 17¼c; in 6 lb do 17¼c per lb.

LARD OIL—Firmer; extra No 1 $1 05@1 10; No 1 92@95c; No 2 70@75c.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7¼c for prime; 6¼@6¾c for medium.

SALT—Steady at $1 60@1 65 by the car load; $1 80@1 85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Timothy firmer; sales to the trade $3 10; in a jobbing way $3 25@3 50; flax seed $2.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 17, 1874.

REMARKS—Dealers report a dull market with prices weak and uncertain; sales were made at a decline of 2½c per bbl as compared with the previous day's figures.

CRUDE.

The market favors buyers; there was nothing done here.

Sales as follows are reported at

PARKER'S.

5,500 bbls United at wells..... 70c

Sales reported on cars at 80@85c.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

The market is quiet with sales reported at 95c per barrel for crude delivered at the C. & P. R. R. station and 55c per bbl at wells.

REFINED.

The home refined market was quiet and dull with a shade lower prices; we quote at works at 9¾@9¾c f. o. b.

NEW YORK.

Refined—spot is quoted at 11⅞@12c; October 12c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined—spot 11¾@11¾c; October 12c.

OIL BARRELS

The market is dull and drooping; we quote city make at $1 40@1 45; country $1 30.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, September 16.—The Herald says: The markets are a shade weaker. On the Upper Road the market closed at $1 05@1 07½. At Parker's the market for United at wells was held at 72½@75c. The home refined market was held at 5¼@5½c in bulk and 10¼@10½c in bbls.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

1,700 bbls spot	$1 05
1,000 bbls spot	1 07½
300 bbls spot	1 05

PARKER'S.

2,500 bbls United at wells	72½c
3,000 bbls United at wells	75c

NEW YORK, September 16.—Closing of the 15th. Petroleum—There is less business in oil, and there is a weak market; 1,000 bbls crude in bulk was sold late yesterday at 4¾c; to-day held at this price; refined 11¾c; cases 17c for shipment; naphtha 10¾@10½c for city For Philadelphia delivery there is a moderate shipping demand; sales 6,000 bbls refined, deliverable September 20th to 23th at 11¾c, and 3,000 do same delivery at 11 13-16c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.—Market dull; S. W. 11¾@11¾c; crude 4¾c inbulk; cases 16¾c; sales none; futures, October 12c.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 16.—Market quiet and dull; United at wells 72c; immediate shipment held at 85c, with a limit at 80c.

TITUSVILLE, September 16.—The market was quiet and nothing doing yet; held $1 05@1 07½.

OIL CITY, September 16.—Market quiet and dull at $1 00.

ROUSEVILLE, September 16.—Market quiet and dull at 92½c; held at 95c.

TIDIOUTE, September 16.—Market unchanged and dull at 72½c bid at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 16.—Market quiet at 95c@$1 00.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Sep. 17, 1874.

CATTLE.

There was a falling off in the receipts as compared with last week, but a very decided improvement in the quality; this is just what we like to record; good, fat cattle was the rule not the exception; drovers are beginning to make the discovery that there is no money to be made in the handling of common grades; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note of importance; on the whole the market appears stronger; good, heavy cattle are quoted at about the same as last week; there may be exceptions, sometimes a few head of very nice, smooth cattle will bring a shade more; the falling off in the receipts of common and medium grades had the effect of holding up prices, hence we have no decline to note in that description of stock.

The following are the current rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	$6 50
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 25
Choice 1,200 lbs	5 75@6 00
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 25@5 50
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 75@5 00
Stockers	2 50@3 00
Bulls	2 00@3 00

FREIGHTS.

There has been no change in the rates of live stock from this point eastward. They range as follows:

To Philadelphia, per cwt	25c
To Baltimore, per cwt	25c
To New York	30c

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was light and there was a better feeling in the market. Philadelphia buyers were taking what good hogs were offered at fair prices. Baltimore was fully suppled and but few hogs were shipped to that market. The supply, however, being much lighter than last week, prices were fully sustained. We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Philadelphia, best Chicago	$8 50@8 60
Philadelphia, good	8 25@8 40
Yorkers, good cornfed	7 00@7 25
Mixed cornfed	7 25@7 75
Grassers	5 75@6 25
Stockers	5 25@5 50

SHEEP.

There were twenty cars of sheep less on the market this week but the demand was also less and prices were lower. The market can be characterized as very dull with buyers and sellers wide apart in their views; the former holding off until they could gain concessions in prices. The market closed fully an ½c lower and on some grades ¼c lower. Following were the figures:

Extra 95 to 100 lbs	$4 87@5 12½
Good 85 to 90 lbs	4 50@4 75
Fair 75@80 lbs	3 75@4 00
Lambs	4 00@5 50
Jersey ewes	1 50@2 75

LAMBS.

The offerings were small and the demand was not very extensive; sales were made at a variety of prices, varying from $4 00@5 50 as per quality and condition.

MILCH COWS.

The offerings were not large and the currant rates are $30@50 per head as per quality; only good milkers would command anything like the latter figure.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Sep. 17, 1874.

CATTLE.

There was a material falling off in the stock offered at the Union Yards as compared with last week; as usual common and medium grades formed the bulk of the offerings, of strictly No. 1 butchers' cattle there were few to be seen, and as a matter of course they were readily disposed of at good prices; parties who were compelled to purchase had, in a great measure, to content themselves with the medium grades, and of course they sold faster than they would have done under other circumstances, but failed to bring better prices. There was a general complaint on the part of drovers about a bad market; no doubt many of them had just reasons for such complaints, as many of them have made no money. "That's what's the matter." The only parties that seemed happy were those who had their regular customers.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth	$8 00
Prime 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 50@7 50
Good native steers	6 00@6 25
Fair native steers	5 00@5 75
Common stock	3 75@4 00
Bulls, etc	2 00@3 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of sheep was rather light, but of lambs it was just the reverse, the supply being largely in excess of the demand the eastern offerings reaching about 2,000 head; for good, fat sheep there was an active demand and prices held their own.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Prime, fat sheep	$5 00@5 25
Medium to fair	4 00@4 50
Common	3 00@3 25
Inferior	2 00@2 50

LAMBS.

The supply was large and the rates were as follows:

Extra fine	$4 00
Good to prime	3 00@3 50
Common to fair	2 00@2 50

HOGS

The supply on sale was small but fully up with the demand; the weather is yet unfavorable, being too warm. The rates are as follows:

PRICES.

Fair to prime, fat hogs	$7 50@8 50
Stock hogs	6 00@7 00

VEAL CALVES.

Good calves continue scarce and are bringing full prices, while of little, thin ones the contrary is the case; they may be quoted at 5½@6½c per lb, and from that down to $3 00 per head, as to weight and condition.

COWS AND CALVES.

There was the usual number of cows and calves in the market, which were sold at the following figures:

Prime milkers	$50 00@55 00
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

HORSES AND MULES.

Nothing in the shape of horse or mule was offered for sale; hence no quotations.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, September 71, 1874.

REMARKS—The market is entirely without animation; dealers are apart in their views, besides the wool in this section of the country has pretty much all changed hands; the result was that there was nothing done worthy of notice. The following are the nominal quotations:

PRICES.

Common fleece	40@45c
Fine fleece	45@50c
Unwashed	30@50c
Medium fleece	45@48c
Tub-washed	45@50c
Pulled wools	30@33c
Combing	50@55c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Cotton—net receipts 311 bales; gross receipts 868 bales; futures closed barely steady; sales 22,000 bales, as follows: September 15 9-16c; October 15 11-32@15 3-8c; November 11 11-32@11¾c; December 15 15-32c; January 15¾@15 21-42c; February 15 29-32c; March 16 5-32@16 3-16c; April 16¾@16 17-32c; May 16¾@16 13-16. Flour—receipts 8,400 bales; less active in buyer's favor; superfine western and State $4 45@5; common to good $5@5 45; good to choice $5 50@5 85; white wheat extra $5 80@6 40; extra Ohio $5 10@6 85; St. Louis $5 35@9 00. Wheat—receipts 200,000 bushels heavy and lower, with fair demand: No 3 spring $1 12@ 1 13; No. 2 Chicago $1 15@1 17; No. 2 northwestern $1 16@1 17; new No. 2 Milwaukee $1 16@1 17; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 13@1 28; new winter red westesn $1 19@1 23. Rye quiet at 92c@$1. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn—receipts 58,000 bushels; white western 96@99c; western mixed store 93c; afloat 93c; market heavy and lower. Oats—receipts 30,000 bushels; more active and steady at 60@63c mixed western, 61@64c white do. Hay firm. Hops firm. Coffee active at 15@19¾c gold. Sugar firmer; refining 8¼@8 9-16c; prime 8 11-16c. Molasses quiet. Rice unchanged. Petroleum rather more steady; crude 4¾@5c; refined 14c. Pork $24 25@24 50. Beef quiet; cut-meats active; shoulders 8½c; middles firmer at 13½c. Lard firmer at 15@15¼c. Butter firmer at 23@32c. Cheese quiet and firm. Rosin active $2 25@2 30 strained. Turpentine dull at 33½c. Eggs firm; western 20@22c. Whiskey lower $1 04.

DRY GOODS.

There was a slow package movement of domestic goods, and business was light, with importers' jobbing trade fairly active. Cotton goods ruled quiet in first hands, but generally unchanged in price. Prints were unsettled and lower. Freeman's side bands 1c Fancies are 8c. Arnold's side bands 10½c. Hamilton side bands 9½c, and Merrimac fancies 9c and side bands 9½c. Wool flannels in good demand but quiet.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, September 16.—There has not been much life in the wool market the past few days, although trade continues quite healthy. Prices are well sustained. The demand is fair for all grades. Holders are indifferent about selling unless full current rates are realized; sales were made at 52½@55c for medium, X and XX Ohio fleeces up to 60c, XXX and above Michigan fleeces 50@52c, Wisconsin and other western fleeces 48@52c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, September 16. — Flour—demand fair and market firm; fair to choice $4 75@5 12½. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 spring $1 06; No. 2 98c cash; 96c seller September; 94c seller October; No. 3 94@94½c. Corn—demand fair and market firm: No. 2 mixed 76½c cash; 75½c seller September; 74¼c seller October. Oats—demand good at full prices; No. 2 48¼c cash; 48c seller September; 46¼c seller October; rejected 46¼c. Rye—demand active and prices advanced; No 1 84@85c. Barley active at $1 02½@1 03; No. 3 86c. Pork steady and in moderate demand at $24 25 cash; $18 seller year. Lard—demand active and prices advanced to 15@15¾c spot; 11¾@11⅞c seller year. Bulk meats—demand fair and firmer; held above buyers' views. Whiskey firm at $1. On open board in afternoon, wheat closed quiet at 96¾c seller September. Corn dull at 75¾c seller September; 74¼c seller October. Oats steady.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 16. — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm at $1@1 02; amber $1 05@1 08. Corn firm at 77@88c. Oats firm at 48@50c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, September 15. — Cotton steady; middling 15½@15¾c. Flour firm at $4@7 50. Corn firm at 96@98c. Oats firm at 59@60c. Lard active at 16@17c Bacon active at 11¾, 16¾@17c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.—Butter steady; western choice 28@30c. Cheese firm; price 12¾@13¼c. Eggs easy at 22c. Flour dull at $3 50@3 75. Wheat firmer; red $1 20@1 25. Rye steady at 95@96c. Corn unchanged. Oats less active and lower; 64@65c for white; 62@63c for mixed. Petroleum lower; refined 11⅞c. Whisky $1 05.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—Cotton steady at 16c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady; red $1 07@1 12. Corn steady at 80@83c. Oats steady at 48@54c. Rye active at 98c. Barley $1 12@1 20. Pork scarce and firm, Lard—demand fair and market firm; summer 14c. Bulk shoulders firm at 9¾c; sides nominal. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 10¾, 11, 16, 16¾@16¾c, closing outside. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 01. Eggs firm at 14c. Butter and cheese—demand fair and market firm.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 17, 1874

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC

	Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$3 35
8d and 9d " " "	3 60
6d and 7d " " "	3 85
4d and 5d nails	4 10
3d nails	4 85
2d nails	6 10

FINE BLUED.

3d	$6 35
2d	7 10

CASING.

10d to 30d	4 10
8d and 9d	4 35
6d and 7d	4 60

FINISHING.

10d to 30d	5 50
8d	5 75
6d	6 00
4d	6 25

CLINCH.

Clinch nails	$5 10

CUT SPIKES.

3 to 6 inch	3 60

BARREL.

¾ inch	7 10
⅞ inch	6 35
1 inch	5 85
1¼ inch	5 10
1½ inch	4 85
1¾ inch	4 35
2 inch	4 10

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents per keg advance on common cut.

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg on common cut.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 advance from 4d o 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼ inch $9 00.

" " 1 inch $10 00.

Roofing Nails—Iron twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Galvanized—Five cents per ₱ advance on iron.

Tinned, 3d per keg	$10 10
Tinned, 4d per keg	9 10
Copper, all sizes, per ₱	50

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

TERMS:—Less 12½c per keg, sixty day 2 per cent. allowed only in case invoice are paid for in ten days from date.

The bar iron men held a meeting yesterday and decided to make no alteration in the present prices, but adhere to card rates.

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 17, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3c
4½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 2-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 4-10c
1¼ and 1¾ by ⅜ to ⅝	3 2-10c
1 and 1¼ by ⅝ to ¾	3 3-10c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ½ inch	3 4-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¼ inch	3 c
2 to 2¾ inch	3 2-10c
3 to 3¾ inch	3 5-10c
⅝ to 4 inch	4c
⅞ to ¾ inch	3 2-10c
⅞ to 9-16 inch	3 4-10c
7-16 inch	4
½ to 5-16 inch	3 7-10
9-16 inch	4 8-10
⅝ inch	4 6-10
11-16 inch	4 6-10

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

⅜ to 6 by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c
1¼ to 2¾ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c
⅜ to 1¾ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 2-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No 12	3 8-10c